RALEIGH
THE ALL-STEEL BICYCLE
PRICES SENT FREE.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.,
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

RALEIGH
THE ALL-STEEL BICYCLE
PRICES SENT FREE.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZE SHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL XIV. NO. 241— BOMBAY, MONDAY OCTOBER 11 1926 ONE ANNA

SHIPPING

P. & O. BRITISH INDIA.

(incorporated in England).

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

P. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
1926			
16 Oct.	MALOJAx		20,837
23 ,,	RANPURA		16,585
30 ,,	RAZMAK	MOREA*	10,918
6 Nov.	KAISAR-I-HIND		11,430
13 ,,	CHINA	NALDERAx	15,993
20 ,,	RANCHI		16,650
27 ,,	CHINA	MANTUA	10,902
4 Dec.	RAJPUTANA		16,568
11 ,,	CHINA	NARKUNDAx	16,227
18 ,,	RAWALPINDI		16,619
25 ,,	CHINA	MACEDONIA*	11,089
1927			
1 Jan.	RANPURA		16,585
8 ,,	CHINA	MOOLTANx	20,847
15 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND		11,431
22 ,,	CHINA	MALWA*	10,940
29 ,,	RANCHI		16-657
5 Feb.	CHINA	MALOJAx	20 830
12 ,,	RAJPUTANA		16,500
19 ,,	RAZMAK	MOREA*	10,918
26 ,,	RAWALPINDI		16,619
5 Mar.	RAZMAK	NALDERA x	15,993
12 ,,	RANPURA		16,585
19 ,,	RAZMAK†		10,602
23 ,,	CHINA‖		7,952
26 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND		11,430
2 Apr.	NARKUNDA.x		16,227
9 ,,	RANCHI		16,650
16 ,,	RAZMAK†		10,602
23 ,,	RAJPUTANA.		16,500
30 ,,	MOOLTANx		20,847
7 May	RAWALPINDI		16,619
14 ,,	RAZMAK	MALWA†	10,941
21 ,,	RANPURA		16,585
28 ,,	RAZMAK	MALOJAx	20,837
4 June	KAISAR-I-HIND		11,430

x Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

* Through steamers from China have Limited accommodation for passengers from India

† Terminates voyage at Marseilles.

‖ First Class Passengers only.

¶ Extra Steamer at following reduced rates

,,—1st Saloon to London £80, £70 & £60.
to Marseilles £72, £62 & £56

,,—2nd Saloon to London £54, & £52,
,, to Marseilles £50 & £48.

The difference in Passage Rates is according to the position of the Cabins.

Very special berthing arrangements have been made to ensure the comfort of Passengers proceeding by the "China."

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS.

First Saloo Return Ticket at Special Reduced Rates will be issued for any Mail Steamer during the period commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S.S. "KAISAR-I-HIND" on the 4th June 1927 and terminating with the steamer due in Bombay on the 16th September. The accommodation allotted will be the best available in the First Saloon at the time of application. The fares will be as follows:—

To London and back by sea £105
To London and back via Marseilles including P. and O. Special Train Across France in both directions £120
To Marseilles and back £100

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about	Steamers.	Tons.
4th Nov. '26	MANORA	7,888
25th ,,	MANDALA	8,246
16th Dec.	MANELA	8,303
10th Mar. '27	DUMANA	8,427
24th ,,	MANDALA	8,246
14th April	MARGHA	8,258
5th May	DOMALA	8,441

On most of the P. and O. Mail Steamers and on the B.I. Home Line Steamers cots for infants are available at a charge of £3 for the voyage. Application for these cots should be made well in advance.

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN & AUSTRALIA.

1926		
12th Oct.	DEVANHA	China & Japan
14th ,,	NARKUNDA	Australia
26th ,,	NELLORE connecting at Colombo with CATHAY	Straits, China & Japan / For Australia
23rd Nov.	NYANZA connecting at Colombo with COMORIN	Straits, China & Japan. / For Australia.
21st Dec.	DEVANHA connecting at Colombo with MOLDAVIA	Straits, China & Japan. / For Australia.
4th Jan '27	DELTA connecting at Colombo with NALDERA	For Straits, China & Japan / For Australia
18th ,,	NELLORE connecting at Colombo with CHITRAL	For Straits China & Japan / For Australia
1st Feb.	NYANZA connecting at Colombo with NARKUNDA	For Straits, China & Japan / For Australia.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GUL TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

1926.		
11th Oct.	VITA	Karachi via Kathiawar coast ports
13th ,,	KHANDALA	East & S. Africa.
13th ,,	BARODA	Busreh via Karachi & P. Gulf.
14th ,,	VARSOVA	Busreh via Karachi
16th ,,	CHAKLA	Karachi via Kathiawar coast ports.

There will be Sailings for Karachi on Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays and Saturdays every week. Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday Sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. and O. Mail steamer or through passengers to Busrah.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

N Y. K. LINE

SINGAPORE CHINA & JAPAN

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrive.	Leave
*SADO MARU	5898	5 Oct.	13 Oct.
PENANG MARU	5214	19 Oct.	12 Nov.
*TAMBA MARU	5 45	29 Oct.	13 Oct.
Tottori Maru	5973	16 Nov.	28 Nov.
*AWA MARU	6028	29 Nov.	11 Dec.

* Passenger Steamers.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHa.

Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.
'Phone No. 20279. Telegrams: "Yusen."

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN

1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi, via Malabar,
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi via Cast Ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according in demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to:—

Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO., Agents.
Ballard Estate, BOMBAY

THE TRUMPET CALL

Many have SAVED THEIR LIVES by going through our

KAMSHASTRA

OF 150 PAGES

It will bring you to light those Hygienic principles on which depend Health, Wealth and Prosperity.
It is sent FREE of ALL COSTS on writing to—

Atank Nigrah Pharmacy.

JAMNAGAR (Kathiawar).

Income-Tax & Super-Tax

Statutory Statement of Account prepared Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN

B. L. THOSAR PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT

496-497, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.
Tel. No. 22997.

BANKING

Punjab National Bank, Limited.

ESTABLISHED 1895.

Capital Authorised 1,00,00,000
Capital Issued 50,00,000
Capital Subscribed 50,00,000
Reserve Fund 24,24,353/12/1

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.

Abohar	Hoshiarpur	Multan City
Allahabad	Hyderabad (Sind)	Montgomery
Amritsar	Jullundur	Okara (Dist. Montgomery)
Amballa City	Jarranwalla	Peshawar City
Amballa Cant.	Jammu	Peshawar Cant.
Bombay	Jhelum City	Quetta
Cawnpore	Karachi	Patiala
Calcutta	Kasur	Rawalpindi
Delhi	Lahore City	Sangla Hill
D. I. Khan	Lahore (Maghiana)	Sargodha
Ferozepore	Lyallapur	Sialkot City
Gujranwalla	Ludhiana	Simla
Gojra	Meerut City	Srinagar
Hafizabad		

LONDON AGENTS:—
THE MIDLAND BANK LTD.
AMERICAN AGENTS:—
THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE PACIFIC NATIONAL BANK, LTD.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent. from January to June and 2½ per cent. from July to December, at Bombay on a minimum daily balance of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of Interest which can be ascertained on application

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS:—Sums as low as Rs. 10 received and interest allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS:—The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to—

SHIVA DATTA,
Manager.

Sassoon House,
Churchgate Street, Bombay.

Imperial Bank of India

Constituted under the Imperial Bank of India Act, 1920.

BANKERS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL Rs. 11,25,00,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... ,, 5,62,50,000
RESERVE FUND ..... ,, 4,92,50,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS ..... ,, 5,62,50,000

LOCAL HEAD OFFICES:
Calcutta. Bombay. Madras.

LOCAL BRANCHES:
Byculla Branch—Opposite Parsi Statue.
Mandvi Branch—Abdul Rehman Street.
Sandhurst Road Branch—Junction of Sandhurst and Charni Roads.

LONDON OFFICE—22, Old Broad Street, London, E. C. 2.

BRANCHES THROUGHOUT INDIA AND BURMA.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS—Opened free of charge.
FIXED DEPOSITS—Received at Interest.
SAVINGS BANK—Deposits received and interest allowed.
GOVERNMENT AND OTHER SECURITIES—Received for Safe Custody, Purchases and Sales effected, Interest and Dividends collected and credited to account or remitted in accordance with instructions.
LOANS AND CASH CREDITS—Granted and approved Mercantile Bills discounted.

Rates, Copies of Rules, Powers of Attorney, etc., may be had on application at any of the Local Head Offices or Branches of the Bank.

VULCAN INSURANCE Co., Ltd.

(Incorporated in India.)

Fire, Marine, Motor Car and Workman's Compensation Insurance transacted.

Chairman—Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Bart.
Chief Agents—Messrs. Currimbhoy Ebrahim & Son, Ltd.
Head Office—Jehangir Wadia Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

RELIABLE AGENTS WANTED IN UNDEREPRESENT DISTRICTS.

BUY THE BEST

From its inception——years ago THE KATNI CEMENT Co., adopted the policy of making one grade of cement only.

——the highest that skill and science can produce.

This policy is consistently maintained so that

KATNI "CASTLE" BRAND

PORTLAND CEMENT IS THE BEST TO-DAY.

Guaranteed to be above THE BRITISH STANDARD SPECIFICATION (Revised 1925)

KATNI CEMENT & INDUSTRIAL COMPANY, LD

Agents:
C. MACDONALD & Co.
LAXMI BUILDING, BALLARD ESTATE, BOMBAY.

A.A.S.

Why Portland?

Permanency of building at low first cost is ensured through PORTLAND CEMENT, the most essential building material known to-day.

HOMES, SCHOOLS, BANKS, HOTELS, THEATRES, INDUSTRIAL BUILDINGS last for generations to come are absolutely fire and storm proof IF CONSTRUCTED OF PORTLAND CEMENT.

KATNI CEMENT

makes concrete that is hard, dustless, waterproof, wear resisting

INSURANCE

Western India Life Insurance Co., Ltd.

HEAD OFFICE:—Satara City.

PROGRESS OF THE COMPANY.

Valuation.	Year	Surplus disclosed.
First	1917	Rs 11,532
Second	1920	Rs 27,737
Third	1923	Rs 1,16,544

No other Company started within 25 years could show equal results at the same age.

Excellent opportunity for reliable energetic men of position and ability to represent the Company.

For agency and other particulars pleas apply to:—

THE MANAGING DIRECTOR,
Satara City.

INSURE

IN

LIGHT OF ASIA INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

WHICH OFFERS

THE BEST POLICY OF INSURANCE

Apply for all particulars to Head Office, 3 Old Post Office St. CALCUTTA.

INSURANCE

BOMBAY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

(Established 1908.)

A FIRST CLASS INDIAN COMPANY TO INSURE ONE'S LIFE IN.

Please compare our rates and conditions before insuring elsewhere.

S. B. CARDMASTER, Manager,
Apollo Street, Fort, : : : : : : BOMBAY.

HINDUSTHAN CO-OPERATIVE

INSURANCE SOCIETY, LTD., (Calcutta.)

ASSETS .. .. .. Exceed Rs. 80,00,000.
NEW BUSINESS (1925-26) Over Rs. 60,00,000.

RESULTS OF 3rd VALUATION—(as at 30-4-'22):—
A reversionary BONUS OF Rs. 75/- per thousand for the quinquennium and a brilliant forecast for the future.

POLICY CONDITIONS: LIBERAL and free from vexatious terms, AUTOMATIC EXTENSION of policies is a speciality.

MANAGEMENT:—DEMOCRATIC under patriotic leaders and successful businessmen without any intermediate vested interest.

PREMIUM RATES:—LOWEST consistent with safety. THE SOCIETY has of late introduced WITHOUT PROFIT TABLES which afford maximum insurance at minimum cost.

It will amply repay the PROSPECTIVE INSURERS to enquire of the "HINDUSTHAN" before they decide where to insure.

Applications for Agencies are invited from gentlemen in position to influence business.

For further particulars apply to:—

N. DATTA,
Manager
Bombay Branch.

Commissariat Building, Hornby Road, BOMBAY.

CLASSIFIED ADVT.

Readers' Pr Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns t the following rates:—

HALF ANNA
PER WORD.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words: Apply Box No— Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number— Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED.—Efficeint LINO OPERATORS with a speed of six thousand ems. immediately. Apply with testimonials to the MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED.—A qualified COMPOUNDER for Byramjee Jeejeebhoy Hospital, Matheran. For particulars apply to the MEDICAL OFFICER-IN-CHARGE.
A 27467

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—One CASHIER, 5 CLERKS and 20 AGENTS on pay according to qualifications. Cash security essential. Apply with one anna stamp to Messrs. NEW FRIENDS AND CO., Ram Bazar, MEERUT.
A 27455

WANTED—An experienced GRADUATE (S.T.C.D.) as Head Master. Gujarati preferred. Apply with testimonials stating terms and qualifications to THE SECRETARY, Indian School Committee, Jinja, Uganda.
A R3370

WANTED.—1 GOODS CLERK, 2 NUMBER TAKERS, 1 TRAIN CLERK and 4 SECOND GUARDS for Railway. Apply sharp with two annas Tickets to the MANAGER, ROYAL BUSINESS CHAMBER, Delhi.
A R3841

MATRIMONIAL.

WANTED.—A Namthave Widow below 25, without encumbrances for a Namthave Gentleman in Service at Simla and drawing decent salary. Must be of a respectable family and have a good knowledge of reading and writing Mharattee and English or both. Apply Box No. 1827, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
M R3333

PROFESSION.

POCKET ASTROLOGER answers questions. Price Rupee. VARSHAPHAL Rupee. Note time. Prof. CARY, Dhenkanal (Orissa).
P R3823

PHOTOGRAPHY

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelopes.

All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
"Bombay Chronicle"
Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay.

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET

GODOWNS TO LET.—Neat, tidy, and commodious Godowns in the old Soondardas Mill Compound at Lamington Road, very close to Grant Road Railway Siding Yard and in the very midst of Textile Mills area, will be let on Leases or monthly tenancy at reasonable rents by Mr. Karsondas Dharamsey Soonderdas, Standard Buildings, Fort, Bombay. For inspection please apply to Watchmen on site.
C 27464

FRUITS FLOWERS SEEDS.

FINEST KULU APPLES—Now ready, Walnuts 25th September Rs. 5/8 for 9 lbs. fruit. Send V.P.P. to all parts of India inclusive of packing and postage. Agent ARAMGARH and RAISEN Orchards, Kulu, PUNJAB.
F R3548

EDUCATIONAL.

THE KALBADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION. Established 1898. The most oldest and successful Institution of nearly 28 years. Recognised by the Director of Public Instruction. Testimonials from Member of Parliament and other Europeans, etc., etc. Bonafide Press and other opinions. Shorthand, Typewriting, special Shorthand Speed Classes, Book-Keeping and Accountancy, and all other Commercial Subjects—Tuition imparted by long experienced, certified and efficient Teachers. Excellent Results every year. Special arrangement for ladies. —Managing Proprietor GOPALDAS LALDAS, Princess Street Corner, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

FOR rapid and thorough training in Shorthand, Typewriting, Book-Keeping and Accountancy join immediately the POPULAR SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, Darya Mahal, opposite Thakkar Bros, near Bhuleshwar Fire Brigade, Kalkadevi Road, Bombay, Managing Proprietor B. B. RELE, B.A., LL.B. Concession given to poor and the unemployed. Special arrangements for ladies. Our Typewriters are new.

ACCOUNTANCY DIPLOMA courses by post, Tuition free. Exam. in June. Apply prospectus. C. C. EDUCATION, P. O. Junnar, POONA.
M R3593

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST. Policies Nos. 165351, 165352 and 165353, dated 6th August, 1919, for Rs. 5,000/- each granted by the Phoenix Assurance Co., LTD., Life Branch, Calcutta on the life of Jaikrishna Nagardas Varma. Will any person having information regarding the said Policies, kindly communicate with the Branch Manager, Phoenix Assurance Company, Ltd., 28, Dalhousie Square, CALCUTTA.
P. B. R 3564

FINANCIAL.

WANTED.—INVESTORS, guaranteed profit 33 per cent. Investment safe and returnable when required. Apply enclosing -/1/- stamp to AGRICULTURAL UNION NADBAI (B. B. Ry, Bandikui Section).
R R3842

BOOKS AND STAMPS.

WANTED.—PURCHASERS for ROYAL COMMERCIAL DIRECTORY Reduced price Re. 1 only. Apply to The Proprietor, R. C. DIRECTORY, Quilon (S.I.)
L R3840

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE LAKSHMI COTTON MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an INTERIM DIVIDEND at the rate of Rupees one hundred and fifty per share (free of Income Tax) for the year ending 31st December, 1926, has been declared and will be paid on and after MONDAY, 11th October, 1926, at the Registered Office of the Company No. 9, Wallace Street, between the hours of 11 a.m. and 3 p.m. (S.T.) on production of share certificates to those shareholders whose names stand on the Register of shareholders at the close of business on the 24th September, 1926.

The TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from 27th September, 1926, to 2nd October, 1926, both days inclusive.

On behalf of,
The Lakshmi Cotton Mfg. Co., Ltd.,
For The Bombay Company, Limited.
S. J. GILLUM,
Managing Director,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.
Bombay, 15th September, 1926.
27327

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per Column Inch per Insertion.
1st Insertion ..	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion ..	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion ..	Rs. 4-8-0
4th & subsequent Insertions	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

WANTED.

WANTED for the Thana Municipality—

(1) A qualified SUB-OVERSEER on Rs. 75-5-1-125.

(2) A CHIEF SANITARY INSPECTOR, who has passed the Sanitary Surveyor's Examination on Rs. 85-5-1-125 plus an allowance of Rs. 20 per mensem.

The candidates must be well conversant with Marathi (including Modi). Persons with experience of Municipal work will be given preference.

Applications with testimonials must reach the undersigned upto 20th October, 1926.

Y. V. NAVALKAR,
Vice-President,
Thana Municipality.
Thana, dated 8th October, 1926.
27490

THE VISHNU COTTON MILL, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an INTERIM DIVIDEND at the rate of Rupees sixty per share (free of Income Tax) on the ordinary shares for the year ending 31st December, 1926, has been declared and will be paid on and after 11th October, 1926, at the Registered Office of the Company No. 9, Wallace Street between the hours of 11 a.m. and 3 p.m. (S.T.) on production of the share certificates to those shareholders whose names stand on the Register of shareholders at the close of business on the 24th September, 1926.

The TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from 27th September, 1926, to 2nd October, 1926, both days inclusive.

On behalf of
The Vishnu Cotton Mill, Ltd,
For The Bombay Company Limited,
S. J. GILLUM,
Managing Director,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.
Bombay, 15th September, 1926.
27328

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

3½ PER CENT DEBENTURE LOAN—1896 THIRTY YEARS—RUPEES 10,25,000.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Principal of the Debentures of the above Loan is repayable on 31st October, 1926. The 31st October, 1926, being a Sunday, the Trustees of the Port of Bombay will pay on MONDAY, the 1st November, 1926, to the holders of the Debentures of the loan all principal moneys and interest due upto the 31st October, 1926, in respect of such Debentures upon presentation and surrender of the said Debentures at the office of the Chief Accountant, Bombay Port Trust, Ballard Road, Bombay, between the hours of 10-30 a.m. and 5-30 p.m on the said 1st November, 1926 From and after 31st October, 1926 interest will cease to run on any of the said Debentures not so presented and surrendered as aforesaid.

Holders are requested to lodge these debentures for repayment some time before the 31st October, 1926, so that the preliminary examination required may not operate to prevent payment being made on the 1st November, 1926.

Dated this 1st day of October, 1926.
By order of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay,
N. M. MORRIS
Acting Secretary.
27423

NOTICE.

IN THE COURT OF THE DISTRICT MUNSIF, PENUKONDA (ANANTAPUR DISTRICT)

Os. No. 307/26

HAJI IBRAHIM LATIF SAIT
Merchants Hindupur. Plaintiff.

(1.) LALCHAND MOHAN LAL,
(2.) LALCHAND BISHEN LAL,
Sons of Lalchand Vambori, Ahmednagar District. ... Defendants.

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that the Plaintiff has filed a suit against you for the recovery of Rs. 188/4/0 due on dealings between you and him and that the same is posted to 25th October, 1926, for hearing. If, on that day, you are not present in Court either in person or by Pleader, the Suit will be decided in your absence.

R. R. VENGUSAWMY
Pleader for Plaintiff.
Penukonda, 7/10/26.
27492

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 3778 of 1924.

WASANTRAO VINAYEK KATVI ..... Plaintiff.
vs.
ESUFALLI MAHOMEDALLY and Others ..... Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute for Sale made in the above suit and bearing date the 17th day of December, 1925, the following immoveable property will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his Office in the Court House on MONDAY, the 18th day of October, 1926, at the hour of 4-15 o'clock in the forenoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

LOT NO. I.—All that piece of land or ground with the messuage, tenement and building standing thereon, admeasuring 1,852 square yards or thereabouts, situate, lying and being at Ville Parle, formerly Taluka Salsette, Zilla Thana, now in Bombay Suburban District, registered along with Lot No. II under Serial No. 15, Pot No. 1, and bearing Entry No. 189C and Survey No. 16, Pot No. 1 and bearing Entry No. 190C, formerly in the Registration District of Thana and Sub-District of Bandra, now in Bombay Suburban District, and bounded as follows: that is to say, on the East by the land of being Plot No. 241 in the new Scheme, on the South and West by the Public Road and on the North by Lot No. II and beyond that by Public Road.

LOT NO. II.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground with a shed standing thereon, admeasuring 1,578 square yards or thereabouts, situate, lying and being at Ville Parle, formerly Taluka Salsette, Zilla Thana, now in Bombay Suburban District, registered along with Lot No. 1, under Serial No. 15, Pot No. 1 and bearing Entry No. 189C and Survey No. 16, Pot No. 1 and bearing Entry No. 190C, formerly in the Registration District of Thana and Sub-District Bandra, now in Bombay Suburban District, and bounded as follows: that is to say, on the East by the land of being Plot No. 241 in the new Scheme, on the North and West by the Public Road and on the South by Lot No. 1 and beyond that by Public Road.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. THAKORDAS AND MADGAVKAR, Attorneys for the Plaintiff abovenamed at 31-33 Hummam Street, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 15th day of April, 1926.
(Sd.) H. H. WADIA,
Commissioner.
27347

AUCTION SALES.

CRAWFORD & CO.
AUCTIONEERS.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, 12th October, 1926, at 2.30 p.m. (S.T.), at ground floor of Janzira Chambers, Wodehouse Road, near Y.M.C.A. of rich specially made-to order Jacobean and English furniture of drawing, dining and bedrooms, Chesterfield suites, Brinsmead sweet toned grand piano, carpets, pictures, etc.

Property of an European Gentleman,
Property is on view.

WEEKLY SALE.

SALE TO-DAY AT 2.30 P.M. (S.T.)
AUCTION SALE OF HOUSEHOLD AND OFFICE FURNITURE, SAFES, RADIO MACHINE, PIECE-GOODS, INSOLVENT'S FURNITURE, STATIONERY ETC.

Messrs. CRAWFORD AND CO. will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 11th October, 1926 at 2.30 p.m. (S.T.) at their Auction Rooms at No. 122 Apollo Street, Fort, the following:—

Household furniture consisting of mirror door almyrahs, writing and dressing tables teak and iron cots, office chairs safes, etc

One radio machine.

By order of K. M. Takyarkhan, Esq., Ag. Official Assignee of Bombay asd Assignee of the estate and effects of the following insolvents:—

(1) Estate of Radhakishan Hardayal (insolvent):—

Rolled top writing table, marble top tables, chairs, iron beds, sofas, hat stand, clock, meatsafe, lamps, lanterns, copper and brass pots, etc.

(2) Re: Estate of Maganlal Dulabhji Shah (Insolvent):—One lot Stationery etc.

By the order of Messrs. Rulli Bros:—A big lot of Shirtings, Jaconets, Nonsooks, Sheetings, Mulls, etc.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

BANKING

Allahabad Bank, Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 1865.
Affiliated to the P. and O. Banking Corporation, Limited.

	Rs
Authorised and Subscribed Capital	40,00,000
Capital Called Up	35,50,000
Reserve Fund	44,50,000

Head Office: CALCUTTA.
Branches and Sub-Agencies:

Allahabad	Fyzabad	Moradabad
Allahabad City	Gorakhpur	Mussoorie
Amritsar	Hapur	Mutura
Bareilly	Hathras	Nagpur
Benares	Jhansi	Naini Tal
Bombay	Jubbulpore	Patna
Cawnpore	Lahore	Rae Bareli
Cawnpore City	Aminabad Park	Raipur
Chandausi	Lucknow	Rangoon
Dehra Dun	Lucknow City	Shahjahanpur
Delhi	Lyallpur	Sitapur
Etawah	Meerut	

CORRESPONDENTS.
In all the principal towns throughout India.
LONDON BANKERS:
The P. and O. Banking Corporation, Ltd.
The National Provincial Bank Ltd
CURRENT ACCOUNTS.
Opened free of charge.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Received for long or short period on terms which may be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.
Small sums received. Copy of rules can be obtained on application.
Government Paper and other securities purchased and sold the custody there undertaken and interest and dividends realised.
Loans and Cash Credits granted.
Currency Notes of any circle, Cheque and Hundies are received for credit in Fixed Deposit Account free of charge.
Banking business of every description transacted.
Copy of rules may be had on application at Head Office and at any of the Branches.
Passenger Letters of Credit are issued available for use on board P. and O. British India Steam Navigation Company (Home Line), and Orient Steamers, at Ports of call at the Offices of the Agents of the P. and O. Steam Navigation Company and British India Steam Navigation Company and at any Office of the P. and O. Banking Corporation, Ltd.

T. L. FOREMAN,
Agent, Bombay Branch.
Allahabad Bank Building,
Apollo Street, Bombay.

Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited.

(REGISTERED IN LONDON).
(ESTABLISHED 1880).

Subscribed Capital	Yen 100,000,000
Paid-up Capital	,, 100,000,000
Reserve Fund	,, 89,500,000

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA
BRANCHES:

Alexandria		
Batavia	Karachi	Saigon
Bombay	Kobe	Seattle
Buenos Aires	London	San Francisco
Calcutta	Los Angeles	Samarang
Canton	Lyons	Shanghai
Changchun	Manila	Singapore
Darien	Nagasaki	Shimonoseki
Fengtien	Newchwang	Sourabaya
Hamburg	New York	Sydney
Hankow	Nagoya	Tientsin
Harbin	Osaka	Tokyo
Hongkong	Peking	Tsinan
Honolulu	Rangoon	Tsingtau
Kai Yuan	Rio de Janeiro	Vladivostock

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Re 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

WASHIO,
Manager.
Hornby Road, Bombay
Post Box No. 207.

Bank of India, Ld.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906
(Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VII of 1882).
HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY
BRANCHES: Calcutta and Ahmedabad.
LONDON AGENTS:
THE WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ...	Rs. 2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	Rs. 1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND	Rs. 78,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from January to June and at 3 per cent. per annum from July to December. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened on favourable terms. Rules on application.

W. J. GRAY,
Manager.

AMUSEMENTS

AN ALL COMEDY PROGRAMME.
LAUGHS AND LAUGHS BETWEEN LAUGHS
MONTY BANKS
IN
"KEEP SMILING"
6 Reels.
High tide on an Ocean of Joy.
Big breakers of fun rolling in.
Stormy thrills
A Rock bound coast of trouble.
Refreshing as a sea breeze
Dizzy as a fish out of water.

Are Blond Men Bashful?
2 Reels starring
ARTHUR STONE
PATHE SUPER GAZETTE
The world's latest news in pictures.
TIME: 6, 8 and 10 P. M.

PATHE CINEMA
ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

GLOBE CINEMA SANDHURST RD.
5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 Daily
Saturday, Sunday and Bank Holidays at 2.30
A Series of 5 films will be shown in 3 Weeks
To-day first 2 Series
"PROTEA"
The Woman Without Fear.
She is as Detective and also as the thief
Beware!
NEXT WEEK!
Her Race with Death and Intesvention of Protea.

AUCTION SALES.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

SALE ON WEDNESDAY, the 13th October 1926 at the Sale Room of the Auctioneers at 3 p.m. by order of the Bank and office concerned:—

22 Cases Glassware consisting of spirit and claret decanters, wine glasses, tumblers, jugs, finger bowls, oval and round dishes, ice plates, marmalades, pickle etc.; 54 cases Belgian Window glass (each 100 sq. feet 4th quality); 3 Cases Pencils No. 100; 12 Cases do. No. 220; 3 Cases do. No. 120; 2 Cases do. with rubber tips No. 1219; 7 Bales Blotting paper; 22 Cases Hungarian Red Wines, Voslaver, Red Geldeck in pts. and pts.; 1 Case Picking Bands; 1 Case Rubber Hose pipe; 9 Crates Roofing Sheets "Ranjan" brand; Railway Axle boxes; 2 Cases Gent's Underwear; Miscellaneous:—1 Large Show Case with shelving doors suitable to drapers and milliners, carpets, foot rugs, etc.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
Auctioneers.

BE SHARP.
LET US ADVERTISE YOUR GOODS.

PRAN - RAKSHA
AS AN AID TO
HEALTH & HAPPINESS OF LIFE

PRAN-RAKSHA tablets replace lost power and rejuvenate even the emaciated. Pran-raksha is a harmless but wonderful tonic and in cases of nervous debility, sexual weakness due to any cause and anaemia it has no equal. Every tablet adds vigour and nerve.

Rs. 2-4-0 for 40 tablets.
From all chemists or
DITTMORE & Co.
Santa Cruz. - - - BOMBAY.

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Bombay Cotton Market.

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

(From Our Correspondent)

Bombay, Oct. 9.

A further decline of 51 to 42 in New York futures has been reported to-day. The market eased an bearish Bureau Report. Liverpool has been reported 38 to 35 points lower. The market declined on long liquidation.

The American Bureau Report published yesterday gives the condition of the crop upto 1st October as 61.3 per cent. as compared with 59.5 per cent. a fortnight ago. The indicated yield is 16,627,000 bales as against 15,810,000 bales last report, and 14,739,000 bales same period last year. The quantity of cotton ginned is 5,639,000 bales as against 2,511,000 bales previous report and 7,101,710 bales last year.

Messrs. Dreyfus and Co. have received the following cable dated 8th instant from their Liverpool friends Messrs. J. H. Springman and Co.:—

"Easier under pressure to sell. Weather reports generally favourable. It is hard to tell if bottom has been reached. Prices have reached such a point that we must look for a reaction".

Messrs. Breul and Co. have received the following cable dated 8th instant (5-30 p.m.) from their Liverpool friends Messrs. Reynolds and Gibson:—

"Report confirms what we anticipated. Think now from this basis will see further investments buying on scale down".

Messrs. Thomas Smith and Co. have received the following cable from their Liverpool friends:—

"Although the market may likely go lower as crop probably over 17 millions, think we are getting near a safe investment level scale down".

Our opinion:—The Bureau Report has again caused a surprise and the estimated production shows a somewhat larger figure than what we had anticipated. Besides, the quantity of cotton ginned during the fortnight shows a record figure and confirms our views as to the rapid and excellent progress made by the crop. Soon after the publication of the Report, there was a considerable rush in the Liverpool market to liquidate old Bull accounts and fresh selling orders ensued which caused the market to demoralise further. The same was the case on the New York Exchange where the market after having registered a drop of nearly 70 points, recovered somewhat towards the close mainly on trade buying. Whether the decline will continue it is impossible to say, but considering the very heavy and continuous break we may quite naturally see occasional reactions.

Following a sharp decline reported from Home the Marwari Bazar opened Rs. 6½ lower with Broach April-May at Rs. 269½ and gave way to Rs. 268/- on selling by Commission Houses. On shroffs buying the market touched Rs. 269½ but weakness again set in due to renewed selling on the part of Commission Houses and the market declined to Rs. 265½ at which rate the Bazar closed. At Cotton Green the market opened at Rs. 266½ and going up to Rs. 268/- on Japanese and Commission Houses Buying closed at Rs. 267¼.

Oomra January opened at Rs. 252/- and going up by half a rupee on general buying gradually gave way to Rs. 247½ on selling by Commission Houses at which rate the market closed. Bengal January was quoted Rs. 211/-.

Our market for ready cotton was quite lifeless yesterday with poor off-take.

COTTON GREEN CLOSING QUOTATIONS.—6 P.M.

Bombay, Oct. 9.

Fully Good Broach April-May ...	267¼
Fully Good Bengal Dec.-Jan.	213½
Fine Oomra Dec.-Jan.	249½

RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Oct. 9.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce, etc., for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. on 8th October 1926:—

Cotton	2,872 Bales.
Wheat	3,161 Cwts.
Linseed	1,086 Cwts.
Rape, etc.	Nil.
Gingellyseed	858 Cwts.
Poppyseed	Nil.
Groundnuts	2,723 Cwts.
Castorseed	2,974 Cwts.
Rice	3,017 Cwts.
Myrabollams	Nil.
Cottonseed	762 Cwts.
Mowraseed	13 Cwts.
Gram	1,481 Cwts.
Juwar	5,090 Cwts.
Masur	Nil.
Barley	Nil.
Bajri	2,858 Cwts.
Coal	5,329 Tons.

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS.

New York, Oct. 7.

Demand Bills	484.75

BREUL & CO.'S MARKET REPORT.

EAST INDIAN COTTON.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, October 9th 1926

In full-pressed Bales.	Yesterday	Since 1st September This Year.	Last Year.
Khandesh ..	13	1,693	994
Central India ..	16	5,t0J	6,343
Barsi and Nagas ..	14	396	1,109
Hyderabad-Gaorani	..	110	171
Berars	..	1,308	3,559
Central Provinces ..	..	4 6	1,677
Total Oomras ..	43	9,563	13,863
Dholera	1	1,53/	3,512
N.W. Provinces ..	..	1,672	2,204
Rajputana	443	4,784	1,042
Sind-Punjab ..	31	2,553	2,487
Broach	..	9	..
Coompta & Dharwar	..	3,992	8,878
Westerns-Northerns	523	6,309	4,789
Cocoanada	..	119	908
Tinnevelly and Cambodia ..	..	3,495	5,481
Persian	197	1,639	572
American	762	6,628	138
Egyptian and African	872	9,554	14,208
Jamilia, Burma & other ports ..	..	..	..
Total ..	2,872	63,071	58'062

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

In full-pressed Bales	Yesterday	1st Sept to 7th Oct, This year	Last year
Europe	..	31,801	43,011
Japan & China ..	500	12,075	30,471
Coast Ports	..	1,175	1,934
Up country by Rail.	..	11,713	664
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan ..	..	4,033	5,515
Total	5.0	63,800	81,925

READY APPROXIMATE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Oct. 9.

	Ready Mill Terms.	Nov.
Bengal Superfine M.G.	270	.....
Bengal Fine M.G.	260	+25
Bengal F.G. M.G.	250	.....
Sindh-Punjab Fine M.G.	265	.....
Sindh-Punjab F.G. M.G.	250	.....
Punjab-Americans F.G. M.G.	310	.....
Wardha-Hingt. Fine M.G.	305	.....
Nagpur Fine M.G.	305	.....
Yeotmal Fine M.G.	290	.....
Arvi Fine M.G.	300	.....
Amraoti Fine M.G.	285	.....
Khamgaon-Akola Fine M.G.	285	+28
Mulkapur Fine M.G.	265	.....
Khandesh Fine M.G.	260	+19/20
Khandesh F.G. M.G.	.....	.....
Broach Fine M.G.	320	.....
Broach F.G. M.G.	300/05	.....
Mothia Fine M.G.	255	.....
Mothia F.G. M.G. m	235/40	.....
Dharwar F. Good S.G.	.....	.....
Coompta M.G.	330/25	.....
Westerns Good M.G.	275	.....
Westerns H.G.	.....	.....
Miraj Fine M.G.	340	.....
Cambodia Fine M.G.	260/70	.....
Navsari Fine M.G.	.....	.....
Surat Fine M.G.	.....	.....
Kedi/Viramgaon Fine M.G.	270	.....
Dhollera Fine M.G.	270	.....
Kalagin Fine M.G.	270	.....

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, Oct. 9.

	To-day's Price.
December	12.81
January ...	12.90.
March	13.12
May	13.31
July	13.51
Middling Spot	13.20

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS

New York, October 9.

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	90,000 bales.
Day's Exports to Great Britain	11,000 bales
Day's Exports to the Continent	15,000 bales.

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

	To-day's Price.
October ...	12.62
January	12.85
Middling Spot	12.48

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, Oct. 9.

	To-day's Opening	To-day's Closing
October		6.76
November	6.77	6.85
December	6.81	6.88
January	6.89	6.94
February		6.97
March	6.93	7.06
April		7.06
May	7.07	7.15
June		7.17
July	7.14	7.23
August		7.26
September	7.16	7.28
October	7.21	7.31
Middling Spot		7.00

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Oct. 9.

	To-day's Opening	To-day's Closing.
October		13.75
November	13.30	13.60
December		13.60
January	13.30	13.60
February		13.60
March		13.60
April	13.27	13.60
May		13.60
June		13.58
July		13.57
August		13.57
September		13.72
October		13.67
Sakellaridis, F.G.F. Spot		15.65

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, Oct. 9.

Sales at Liverpool 6.000 bales.
Sales on Speculation 600 bales.
Sales of East Indian Cotton Nil.

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Oct. 9.

	To-day's Closing.
Scinde Good	.80
Scinde Fully Good	5.10
Scinde Fine	5 40.
Bengal Good	4.90
Bengal, Fully Good	5 20
Bengal Fine	5.50
Oomra, Good	5.75
Oomra Fully Good	6.05
Oomra Fine	6.35
Broach Good	5.70
Broach Fully Good	6.10
Broach Fine	6.50

WHEAT—LONDON MARKET.

London, October 9.

Barletta Russo, per 63 lb 52-9 Jan/Feb. shipment. Sellers.

Rozario Sante Fe, per 62 1/2 lb 54 Jan/Feb. shipment. Sellers.

Market: Steady.

Wheat, Australian, 54/6 Jan/Feb shipment. Sellers.

Market: Steady.

Wheat, Choice White Karachi, 55/3 Oct/Nov. shipment Sellers.

Market: Steady.

Wheat Afloat to the United Kingdom 1,545,000 quarters.

LINSEED.

London, October 9.

Linseed, Calcutta ton, £16/16/3 Oct/Nov shipment. Sellers.

Linseed Calcutta ton £16/13/3 Nov/Dec shipment. Sellers.

Linseed, La Plata, CiIF. ton, £15 7/16 Oct/Nov. shipment. Offered

Linseed La Plta, CI.F ton £14 7/8 Jan/Feb. shipment, Hull. Paid.

Linseed, Bombay ton, £17-5/8 Oct/Nov, shipment. Nominal.

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.

London, Oct 9.

Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard No. 25, C & F, Calcutta:—
Oct/Dec. per cwt. 17/1.1/2.
Jan/Mar per cwt 17/4-1/2
July/Sept. per cwt 16/3

Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard No. 25, C and F Bombay:—
Jan/Mar. per cwt. 17/5-1/2.

Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard No 25, C and F, Karachi:
Jan/Mar per cwt. 17/6-1/4.

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, Oct 9.

Cottonseed, Bombay £7 1/4 Oct/Nov. shipment. Sellers.

Castorseed, Bombay, £15-1/4 Oct/Nov. shipment Nominal.

Rapeseed, Ferozepore, Real Bold, ton £18/0/0 Oct/Nov. shipment. Nominal.

Rapeseed, Toria, ton £18-3/8 Oct/Nov. shipment. Quoted.

Rapeseed, Toria 17.7/8 Dec/Jan shipment. Quoted.

LINSEED OIL.

London, Oct 9.

Linseed Oil, naked, London, cwt 29/4½ Nov/Dec. delivery Sellers.

Linseed Oil naked London cwt 30/1½ Jan Apl delivery Value

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS.

New York, October 9

Demand Bills	484.75

QUOTATIONS OF LOCAL MILL CLOTHS

Bombay, Oct. 10.

KHADI.	Per lb.	Rs. a. p.
Textile	,,	0 11 9
Centur	,,	0 11 3
Jacob	,,	0 11 3
E. D. Sassoon	,,	0 11 0
Elphinstone	,,	0 11 0
Apollo	,,	0 11 3
LONG CLOTH (Full Weight) 34/40 in.		
Standard Mill	Per lb.	1 0 0
Century 91½-92½	,,	0 15 6
Century 6404/8705	,,	1 0 0
Hindustan Mill	,,	1 0 0
Fagal (Mahal)	,,	1 0 3
Phoenix	,,	0 15 6
Pabaney (Phoolmala)	,,	0 15 9
Manekji (Patangia)	,,	0 15 3
Kaliamardan	,,	0 15 6
Daud Sahib	,,	0 14 9
LONG CLOTH (Light weight) No. 5202/5809:		
Rachael Mill	Per lb	1 0 0
Hindustan Mill	,,	1 1 0
David Mills	,,	1 0 0
Apollo Mill	,,	1 0 0
LONG CLOTH X Quality:—		
Swan Finlay	PePr lb.	1 0 0
Gold Mohor	,,	0 14 6
LONG CLOTH Satin Calender 34-32 In:—		
Textile (Hand)	Per lb.	0 15 0
Spring (Merchant)	,,	0 15 0
Century (Bugle)	,,	0 14 6
Apollo (Pyala)	,,	0 14 6
Tata Mill (Darji)	,,	0 14 9
Sakuntala	,,	0 14 6
Sundari Brand	,,	0 14 6
Globe	,,	0 14 0
Rachael	,,	0 14 3
Palkhi	,,	0 14 9
Maher	,,	0 14 6
LEPAD:—		
Spring	,,	0 15 6
Textile	,,	0 15 0
Century	,,	0 14 0
Maher	,,	0 14 6
DHOOTIES 7, 8, 9 Yards:—		
Spring (Balance)	,,	1 1 0
Jacob	,,	1 0 0
Centu.y	,,	1 1 0
Mun Mill	,,	1 0 6
DHOOTIES 10 Yards:—		
Spring (Balance)	,,	1 0 0
Century	,,	1 0 0
Jacob	,,	0 15 0
Mun Mill	,,	1 0 0
1386 Tata	,,	3 0 0
CHECK GREY DRILL x lbs. 5:—		
Bombay Cotton	Per piece	4 0 0
Jamshed	,,	4 0 0
Century	,,	4 6 0
Pearl Pabaney	,,	4 5 0
Hindustan No. 902	,,	4 6 6
BLACK CHECK:—		
5800 Sholapur	,,	11 1 0
2020 Jacob	,,	5 12 0
5800 Kurla	,,	8 8 0
1325 Morarji	,,	5 12 0
GABRUN NO. 5124:—		
Pearl Pabaney	,,	8 0 0
Hindustan	,,	8 0 0
E. D. Rachael	,,	7 0 0
SALITA:—		
Century	Per lb.	0 15 0
Textile	,,	0 15 0
Spring (Merchant)	,,	0 15 6
STRIPED SADIS Yards 12:—		
777 Kohinoor	Per piece	2 7 0
777 Crescent		2 4 0
Apollo David	,,	2 4 0
DUKDI Yards 12, 13, 14:—		
Kanta	Per lb.	1 2 0
Great	,,	1 2 0
Phoenix	,,	1 2 0
Kohinoor	,,	1 3 0
Tata	,,	1 2 0
CHADAR Kori Calender:—		
Hindustan	Per lb.	0 15 6
David	,,	1 0 0
Mahel	,,	1 0 0

C M PAREKH'S QUOTATIONS

Bombay, Oct. 9.

Jute:—Albion 483, Alliance 486, Anglo-India 380, Auckland 256, Barnagore 188, Bally 183, Birla 9/8, Belvedere 529, Budge-Budge 472, Caledonian 540, Chapdani 150, Clive 35/14, Craig 4/4, Cheviot 275, Dalhousie 402, Delta 522, Empire 51/8, Fort Gloster 790, Fort William 286, Gondalpara 915, Gourepore 685, Hukumchand 12/4, Hooghly 74, Howrah 39/8, Kamarhatty 600, Kankanarrah 480, Kelvin 785, Kinnison 988, Lansdowne 268, Lawrence 590, Lothian 450, Naihati 460, National 29/14, New Central 560, Northbrook 52, Nudea 43, Orient 241, Presidency 7/8, Reliance 64/8, Soorah 26, Standard 440, Union 545, Waverly 6/4, Hessian 14/13, Jute 59/4.

Cotton:—Agra United 0/10, Dunbar 147, Keshavram Cotton 4,.

Coal:—Burrakur 18, Bokaro Ramgur 15, Raneegunge 29.

Miscellaneous:—B. I. Corporation 4/8, Burma Corp 10/12, I. I. Still 6/8, Imperial Bank 1430, Imperial Conty. 372.

Remarks:—Jute shares steady. Cottons and coals remained unchanged. Government Securities were steady 3½ per cent. Government Paper 77/8, 5 per cent. Bonds (1945-55) 108/8, 4 per cent. New Loan (1960-70) 88/11. Market now closed until twenty-fifth instant.

MILL STORES.

Bombay, Oct. 8.

Quotations are:—

	Rs. as. p.
Healds-Cotton	0 15 9
Healds-Elastic	20 0 0
Healds-Wire	8 0 0
Reeds	0 2 3
Roller Cloth 16 oz.	7 14 0
Roller Cloth 18 oz.	8 12 0
Sizing flannel 72 in.	3 12 0
Bandings-rim-scroll	1 1 0
Bandings-tubular	1 10 0
Bandings-spindle	1 4 6
Bobbins-Stubbing Japanese ...	24 0 0
Bobbins-Rovings Wilson	30 0 0
Bobbins-Ring twist 5 in. Japan.	5 8 0
Bobbins-conical 5 in Japan	6 0 0
Bobbins-weft 5 3/8 in. Japan	5 12 0
Rope Lambeth	1 10 0

Market ruled quiet. Demand was poor. Japanese Bobbins said very little demand. Fillets were also quite conspicuous by an absence of demand. Roller Cloth and Roller Skins, etc. were unchanged.

CHEMICALS.

Bombay, Oct. 8.

Quotations:—

	Rs. as. p.
Soda Caustic	17 8 0
Soda Sulphide	10 0 0
Soda Hydrosulphide	0 11 0
Soda Bichromate	27 0 0
Salt Aniline	0 7 9
Salt Antimony	0 6 9
Salt Epsom	3 8 0
Salt Glauber	4 8 0
Potash Chlorate	0 3 6
Potash Bichromate	32 0 0
Chloride-Magnesium	5 4 0
Chloride Zinc	17 14 0
Acid Acetic	0 7 1
Sago Flour	12 6 0
Farina	18 12 0
Maize Starch	12 12 0
Dextrine	17 0 0
Alumina Sulphate	6 8 0
Litharge	33 0 0
Alum of Chrome	12 0 0
Sugar lead Brown	35 0 0
Sugar lead White	37 0 0
Bleaching Powder	11 4 0

The market in the course of the week has been very firm and prices have been greatly perturbed in various important starches. Sago, Farnia, Dextrine and Maize starch have merrily gone up by nearly Re. 0-12-0 per cwt.: Stock-holders are reluctant to part with their goods in anticipation of higher prices expected shortly. Other chemicals are quiet. Potash Chlorate and Aniline Salt had some animation.

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Oct. 9.

D C RATE—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 13/16.
Bank's selling D D 1/5 27/32.

LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 27/32 Ready.
Bank's selling D D 1/5 7/8.
Bank's selling T T 1/5 7/8 Nov.
Bank's buying T T 1/5 7/8.
Bank's buying D D 1/5 15/16.
Bank's buying 3 Mos 1/6 5/32 Mail.
Bank's buying 3 Mos. 1/6 3/16 Oct.
Bank's buying 3 Mos 1/6 3/8 Jan/Feb.

NEW YORK—
Bank's selling T T 277 3/4.
Bank's buying T T 276.
Bank's buying D D 275.
Bank's buying 3 Mos 270.

PARIS—
Bank's selling D D 1200.
Bank's buying D D 1270.
Bank's buying 3 Mos. 1285.

JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T 134-1/2.
Bank's selling D D 131 1/2.

HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D 137 1/4.

SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D 173.

SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D 157 3/4.

JAVA—
Bank's selling D D 90

GROSS RATES—
London—New York 4.85 3/16 7th inst.
London—Japan 2/0 7th inst.
London—Paris 169 3/4 7th inst.
London—Belgium 175.00 7th inst.
London—Switzerland 25.14 7th inst.
London—Italy 126.00 7th inst.
London—Prague 164.00 7th inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Uncertain.

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Oct. 9.

	Market Rates.
Bank Telegraphic	1/5 13/16
Bank Demand	1/5 27/32
Doc. Acceptance 3 m/s	1/6 3/16
Frcs. Demand	1220
American Dollars	276½
Hongkong Dollars	137½
Shanghai	173
Japan	134½
Singapore	157 3/4

Market steady.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, Oct. 9.

Gold £4-4.11½ 8th inst.
Silver London Ready 25 11/16 8th inst.
Silver London Forward 25 11/16 8th inst.
Silver New York Ready 55 7/8 cts 8th inst.
London Discounts 3 Mos 4 23/32 per cent 8th inst.
London Discounts 6 Mos 4 25/32 per cent 8th inst.
Bank of England Rate 5 per cent.
Imperial Bank of India Rate 4 per cent.
Money:—Call 3/4 per cent; 3 mos. 2 per cent; 6 mos. 3 per cent; 12 mos. 4 per cent.
Tone:—Easy.

BANK OF ENGLAND RETURNS.

London, October 7.

	This Week.
Total Bullion	£154,900,000
Public Deposits	£15,800,000
Other Deposits	£106,900,000
Government Securities	£33,300,000
Other Securitie	£72,700,000
Notes and Coin	£34,400,000
Currency Notes Outstanding	272,800,000
Ratio of Reserve to Liabilities	22.08 per cent.

BULLION

Bombay, Oct. 9.

Sovereigns ready 13/7/6.
Sovereigns forward 13/7/6.
National Bank Bar Gold 21/10/6.
Bar gold ready Rs. 21/7/3.
Bar gold forward Rs. 21/7/3.
Bar gold 2nd settlement Rs 21/7/3.
Bar silver ready Rs. 59/2/0.
Bar silver 1st settlement Rs. 58/12.
Bar silver 2nd settlement Rs. 58/5.

London, Oct. 8.

Bar gold ready s. 84/11 1/2.
Silver forward d. 25/11.
Silver forward d. 25/11.

TONE OF SILVER—

Dull. India and China were large sellers at higher rates. We have a poor opinion of the market. Buyers satisfied.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, Oct. 9.

TT Berlin on London	20.33 1/4
T.T. Amsterdam on London	12.12-3/4
TT Brussels on London	175.000
TT Madrid on London	32.50
T T Milan on London	122.35
T.T Berne on London	25.12
T.T Paris on London	168.50

London, Oct. 9.

	To-day's Rate.
Interest Day to Day Loans	3-3/8 per cent.
Interest 7 Days' Loan	4 per cent.

THE METAL MERCHANTS' CO.

Issued Rates for Brass and Copper.

Daily Quotations.

BRASS.

Bombay, Oct. 9.

	Per md.	Rs. a. p.
Brass, English	3/4	58 4 0
Brass English	1	57 0 0
Brass, English	1 1/4	57 4 0
Brass, English	1½	57 4 0
Brass, English	1¾	57 8 0
Brass, English	2	57 8 0
Brass German	3/4	57 0 0
Brass German	2	56 12 0

COPPER.

Bombay, Oct. 9.

	Per md.	Rs. a. p.
Copper German	3/4	60 8 0
Copper German	1	61 8 0
Copper German	1½	61 8 0
Panchteka Joint		32 0 0
Copper English Bars		54 8 0
Brass Bars		40 8 0
Pat Klai		67 8 0
Lead Rangooni		25 8 0
Lead, country		23 8 0
Koger Brass Metal	3-4	56 0 0
Koger Brass, Metal	1	55 8 0
Koger Brass 1¼ to 1½	1 1/3 to 2	55 12 0
German Copper 1¼ to 1½	to 2	62 0 0

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, Oct. 9.

3½ per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 77/7.

4 per cent. Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs. 94/4

5 per cent War Loan due 1929/47 Rs. 102/2.

5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 103/2.

5 per cent. Loan due 1937 (Tax Free) Rs. 104/7.

5 per cent. Loan (Tax Free) due 1945/55 Rs. 108/8.

5 1/2 per cent. War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1928 Rs. 107/2.

6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1927 Rs. 102/2.

6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 107/2.

6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 108/2.

6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs 109/2.

6 1/2 per cent. Bombay Development Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 113/12

4 per cent Port Trust due 1974. Rs. 86/8.

4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 85/8.

4 per cent. Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 85/8.

6 per cent. Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 113.

6 per cent. Municipal due 1929/49 Rs. 103/8.

4 per cent Loan due 1960/70 Rs. 88/10.

Tone of Market.—Steady.

GOLD.

Bombay, Oct. 9.

Ready:—21/7/6.

Vaida Asho:—Opening 21/7/3; highest 21/7/6; at 5.30 p.m. 21/7/6.

Vaida Kartak—Opening 21/6/6; highest 21/6/9; at 5.30 p.m. 21/6/9.

Tone:—Market quiet.

SILVER.

Bombay, Oct. 9.

Ready:—59/7/0.

Vaida Asho—Opening 59/1/0; highest 59/1/6; at 5-30 p.m. 59/1/6.

Vaida Kartak:—Opening 58/10/0; highest 58/10/3; at 5.30 p.m. 58/10/3.

Teji Mandi:—

Vaida Asho:—Opening 1/8/0.

Vaida Kartak:—Opening 2/4/0.

Tone:—Market quiet.

LONDON SILVER.

London, Oct. 9.

Silver. Little Indian covering. Market quiet and steady.

	To-day's Price.
Spot	25-13/16
Forward	25-13/16

LONDON, GOLD.

London, Oct. 9.

Open market price.

Bar Gold Fine per oz	£4/4/11½

DYE STUFFS.

Bombay, Oct. 6.

	Rs. as. p.
Alizarine 20 per cent. Cow ...	70 0 0
Alizarine 20 per cent. Lunger.	70 0 0
Alizarine 20 per cent. I. P....	68 0 0
Alizarine 20 per cent. Big Pac.	58 0 0
Napthol A. Ss	6 0 0
Napthol A. S. B. S.	6 12 0
Scarlet	3 0 0
Indenthrine Blue	3 10 0
Indenthrine Violet	6 0 0
Magenta Crystals	6 8 0
Malachite Green	3 8 0
Indigo	2 1 0
Nigrosene Crystals	1 10 0
Hemetine Crystals	1 0 0
Crysophinine	5 0 0
Methyl Violet	3 8 0
Sulphur Black	0 12 0

Tone and remarks:—

Prices in most of the important Dyes are almost unchanged. Some business reported in Alizarines, Indenthrines and Magenta Crystals. Nigrosene Crystals and Hemetine Crystals are in poor demand. Miscellaneous section is quiet.

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, Oct. 9.

Bank Bills 3 months 4-23/32 per cent.
Bank Bills 6 months 4-27/32 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills 3 months 5-1/4 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills 6 months 5.3/4 per cent.

POONA RACES.

AUTUMN MEETING 2ND DAY.

VENTOSA WINS THE EBOR HANDICAP

There was a moderate attendance at the Poona races yesterday. The weather was rather warm. The card consisted of nine events four of which were for Arabs and the rest for English horses.

The first three events were the three divisions of the Holkar Plate of 1 mile for Arabs. In all large fields started. The first race saw nineteen candidates out in which Silman and Telafar attracted most attention. Moos and Vari had a good following but both ran disappointingly. Telafar well ridden by Beshman won as he liked from Murti. In the 2nd Division of this Plate Red Prince, who beat Telafar the other day was selected as the only horse in the race and he completely justified the opinion formed of him. He won convincingly and there is no doubt that he has qualified for promotion. Fairy Cross tried to wrestle the honour from him and Faijasuf who was not neglected also put in a brave show but Red Prince was too good for them. The third division would have been much more interesting if Red Prince was there. This race proved an easy victory for Riyad a most promising miller. Despite his weight Sultan Beg secured a place which makes one wonder what he is doing in the Class III. More inferior horses than him are in Class II. Poor Bahadoorjung cannot even do it in Class III. Is it not a waste of corn to race such an incapable animal?

Thirteen paraded in the Paisley Plate of six furlongs, which Lady Junior won after a thrilling finish with Foreman who seems to have struck form after so many years in the country. Most of the other performers were a poor lot though Philippa of Hainault is not in that category despite her sorry display.

Blyth Bachelor let down a very large following in the Salisbury Plate, Div. I. He could only come fourth, Stormont was expected to do well in this race but there is no doubt that anything over 9 stones is too much for this horse Lucky Man won with something to space from Bridault who was well fancied by his connections.

If Stormont disappointed in the 1st Division of the Salisbury Plate Pom Pom his stable companion did nothing of the kind in the 2nd Division of this Plate. He won after an exciting finish from San Fay piloted by that excellent light-weight Japheth who is seldom seen in the saddle nowadays. The favourite Gift o' the Glen again had to be contented with a place. Slovakia ran rather a good race in this plate. His future career will be watched with great interest during the Bombay season as he is a horse with some pretension.

When Happy Elf was scratched in the Ebor Handicap it was evident that the stable relied on Coed Canlas who placed second. Ventose who was thought a good thing in the Atlantic Stakes last month but in which he blew after running a mile prominently, seems to have struck form at the fag end of the season. He won hands down yesterday which might have been different if he had to fight with Happy Elf instead of the stable companion.

Another horse which seems to have struck form after being years in the country is Foot Pedal who returned a sensational dividend last week. Yesterday he won a grand race with Wedding Day and when they passed the post they could not be separated. Old Whitweek crawled into fourth place a remarkable performance for his age and heavy feet.

The most difficult race of the day to spot the winner was the Hopeful Plate of 6 furlongs, the last race of the day. Najian again let down man as did also Andra Valley, Costa Rica and Officer. The consistent performer, Kummeruz-zaman, despite its cumbersome and unpronounceable name, won with ridiculous ease from Othello, the inconsistent. Poor Sinnan is still knocking at the door. Let us hope that he will earn a bracket in Bombay next season.

Townsend, Beshman, Howell, C. Hoyt and Riley were the successful riders of the day. Townsend, in particular, won four races in fine style.

THE HOLKAR PLATE. Division I.—Distance 1 mile.

Winner Rs. 1,500; second Rs. 500; third Rs. 250. Terms for Arabs in Class III.

Mr J A Wadia's TELAFAR, 8-2, Behsman 1
Messrs G Peerbhoy and M S Rajab's MURTI, 7-10, S Black 2
H H the Maharaja of Kolhapur's CYPRUS, 8-4, Barnett 3
Messrs Zaidan bin Khalaf and Mahomed Hassan's Kafkas, 7-10, C Hoyt 4

Also ran:—Sicab 8-10, Ferozeshah 8-10, Success 8-10, Bahadorjung 8-10, Hoomedi 8-10, Mahfouz 8-9, Moosaad 8-8, Wild Cherry 8-8, Outlaw 8-4, Mahadeo 8-2, My Moon 8-2, Selman 7-10, Fakir Forad 7-10, Hafak 7-10, Tatler 7-10 and Vari 7-10.

Not run:—Thuffa 8-10, Ascot 8-2 and Cash 7-10.

The race:—The start was delayed considerably, the barrier eventually ascending to a level start. Tatler stood off and took no part in the race while Ferozeshah was badly left. Mahfouz dashed away with a long lead from Vari, Sicab, Cyprus and Telafar with Moosad showing out in front of the others. Mahfouz retired at "three" leaving Vari at the head of affairs. Up the straight Telafar drew out and scored easily from Murti and Cyprus. Won by 4 lengths, 3 lengths, head.

Time:—1 min. 52 2/5 secs.

First Tote paid:—Win Rs. 39.8; Places Rs. 21-8, Rs. 64 and Rs. 136.

Second Tote paid:—Win Rs. 26.8; Places Rs. 12, Rs. 38 and Rs. 68-8.

Favourite:—Moosad.

Trainer:—Byramjee Rustomjee.

THE HOLKAR PLATE. Division II.—Distance 1 mile.

Winner Rs. 1,500; second Rs. 500; third Rs. 250. Terms for Arabs in Class III.

Mr Khadvi A Rehman's RED PRINCE, 8-10, Townsend 1
Mr Fatullah Isak's FAIRY CROSS, 7-10, C Hoyt 2
Mr A R J Talib's FAILASUF, 7-10, Clarke 3
Mr J H Mashal's Favourite, 8-0, S Black 4

Also ran:—Amrin 9-8, Ramban 9-4, Maxim 9-4, Promise 8-2, Meried 9-0, Nevis 8-11, Mooharib 8-11, Saad 8-10, Sagab 8-6, Watee 8-6, Summerton 8-6, Amar 8-2, Fatha 8-2, Satki Beg 8-2 and Zoba 7-6.

Not run:—Kurdistan 9-2, Hulook 8-6, Makdam 8-6 and Constantine 7-10.

Won by ½ length, neck, short head.

The race:—Nevis flashed out for a space, but quickly resigned to Ramban who set the pace to Meried, Promise, Red Prince and Nevis with Fairy Cross last. The leaders fell away at the turn where Red Prince came out and in a good race beat the fast finishing Fairy Cross by ½ length. A neck. Short head.

Time:—1 min. 53 2/5 secs.

First Tote paid:—Win Rs. 45.8; Places Rs. 21-8, Rs. 60-8 and Rs. 37-8.

Second Tote paid:—Win Rs. 23; Places Rs. 10-8, Rs. 29-8 and Rs. 18.

Favourite:—Red Prince.

Trainer:—Syed Mustapha.

THE HOLKAR PLATE. Division III.—Distance 1 mile.

Winner Rs. 1,500; second Rs. 500; third Rs. 250. Terms for Arabs in Class III.

Mr M Dhalla's RIYAD, 8-6, Behsman ... 1
Mr A S Mojoobhoy's SOLOMON'S SONG, 8-10, Clarke 2
Mr Khadavi A Rehman's SULTAN BEG, 9-10, Easton 3
Mr H M Mahomed's Hilaluzzaman, 8-6, Meekings 4

Also ran:—Sabiq 9-0, Ferdinand 9-4, Moostashar 9-3, Amara 8-11, Muluk 8-4, Shahzada 8-10, Black Panther 9-3, Ravi 9-1, Nayim 9-3, Cheerio 8-12, Bhagwazenda II 8-11, Azedin 8-4, Glad Eye 7-10, Miloo 8-8, Benares 7-10, Taimurlung 8-2, Fazee 8-4 and Blackberry 9-10.

Won by 3 lengths, 2½ lengths, 3 lengths.

The race:—A fair start saw Azedin racing in front of Hilaluzzaman, Shahzada, Sultan Beg and Riyad. Solomon's Song was prominent in the bunch. Hilaluzzaman took over charge at "three" and was chased by Riyad the others coming in practically the same order. Riyad led them round the turn and scored easily by 3 lengths from Solomon's Song who made a feeble challenge. 2½ lengths. 3 lengths.

Time:—1 min. 52 1/5 secs.

First Tote paid:—Win Rs. 25-8; Places Rs. 15-8, Rs. 23-8 and Rs. 56.

Second Tote paid:—Win Rs. 16-8; Places Rs. 8, Rs. 15 and Rs. 48.

Favourite:—Riyad.

Trainer:—Byramjee Rustomjee.

THE PAISLEY PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 2,000; second Rs. 700; third Rs. 300. A handicap for horses in Classes III and IV which have not won a flat race value Rs. 2,500 or over since 31st March, 1925.

S S Akkasaheb Maharaj's LADY JUNIOR, 7-9, Howell 1
Mr C N Wadia's FOREMAN, 9-2, Bowley 2
Messrs G E D Langley and Shantidas Askuran's WILD FLOWER, 8-0, Burn 3
Mr J Ruiz's Glenhelicon, 7-1, Behsman 4

Also ran:—Free and Easy 8-10, Phillippa of Hainault 8-6, Ojira 8-6, Fair Slave 8-4, Chinese Elegance 7-10, Longleat 7-8, Cronan 7-6, Pin Money 7-0, Be Careful 6-12 and Island Lord 6-10.

Not run:—Gold Currency 7-3.

Won by head, ½ length, short head.

The race:—Cronan was left. Glenhelicon held a slight lead from Ojira, Wild Flower and Foreman. This order was maintained till the turn where Foreman assumed command and looked a winner. Lady Junior challenged and won an exciting race by a head. ½ length. Short head.

Time:—1 min. 14 secs.

First Tote paid:—Win Rs. 94-8; Places Rs. 23-8, Rs. 19-8 and Rs. 19-8.

Second Tote paid:—Win Rs. 58; Places Rs 13, Rs. 10-8 and Rs. 9-8.

Favourite:—Foreman.

Trainer:—Kisha Bapu.

THE SALISBURY PLATE. Division I.—Distance 1 mile.

Winner Rs. 3,000; second Rs. 1,000; third Rs. 500. A handicap for horses in Classes III and IV.

H H the Maharaja of Rajpipla's LUCKY MAN, 8-10, Townsend 1
Capt J Crawford's BRIDAULT. 7-10, F Black 2
Mr Marquis's TRES FACILE, 7-10, Behsman 3
Mr D S Barve's Blyth Bachelor, 8-6, Barnett 4

Also ran:—Stormont 9-2, Poet's Dream 8-13, Jovial 8-10, Fun of the Fayre 8-9, Pomme Anna 7-13 and Headstrong 6-12.

All ran.

Won by ½ length, 2½ lengths, neck.

The race:—A good start and on settling down Lucky Man made the running from Headstrong, Bridault and Blyth Bachelor. Jovial brought up the rear. Maintaining his lead Lucky Man went on to win comfortably by ½ length. Tres Facile came with a brush at the close and placed third 2½ lengths behind and a neck in front of Blyth Bachelor.

Time:—1 min. 42 secs.

First Tote paid:—Win Rs. 70; Places Rs. 21-8, Rs. 20-8 and Rs. 20-8.

Second Tote paid:—Win Rs. 29-8; Places Rs. 10, Rs. 13 and Rs. 10.

Favourite:—Blyth Bachelor.

Trainer:—E S Godfrey.

THE SALISBURY PLATE. Division II.—Distance 1 mile.

Winner Rs. 3,000; second Rs. 1,000; third Rs. 500. A handicap for horses in Classes III and IV.

Mr T M Thaddeus' POM POM, 9-0, Harrison 1
Nawab Mir Mahdi Ali Khan Bahadur's SAN FAY. 6-12, Japheth 2
H H the Maharaja of Rajpipla's GIFT O' THE GLEN, 8-13, Townsend 3
Mr A M Khairaz's Slovakia, 9-2, Barnett 4

Also ran:—Crab Apple 9-4, Tradition 8-11, Minoo Mahal 8-9, Steel Blue 8-8, Redcot 7-13, Puppet 7-13, Gaybrook 7-0, Liza 6-12 and Zara 6-12.

Won by head, short head, ¾ length.

The race:—Gift o' the Glen got the best of the start and cracked the pace from Pom Pom, Steel Blue, Tradition and Minoo Mahal with Zara whipping in. The order was unchanged past the half mile. Approaching the turn Pom Pom headed Gift o' the Glen and stayed on to win by a head from San Fay. A short head separated second and third, 3/4 length third and fourth.

Time:—1 min. 42 1/5 secs.

First Tote paid:—Win Rs. 55; Places Rs. 49.8, Rs. 27-8 and Rs. 14.

Second Tote paid:—Win Rs. 21-8; Places Rs. 26-8, Rs. 24 and Rs. 7-8.

Favourite:—Gift o' the Glen.

Trainer:—J Ruiz.

THE EBOR HANDICAP.—Distance 1¼ miles.

Winner Rs. 7,500; second Rs. 2,500; third Rs. 1,250. A handicap for all horses.

Mr Kelso's VENTOSE, 7-12, Townsend 1
Mr C N Wadit's COED CANLAS, 7-6, F Black 2
Mr J C Galstaun's OX TROT, 9-0, Easton 3
Nawabzada Saiyiduzzafar Khan's Miss Evans, 7-6, Meekings 4

Also ran:—The Count 8-8, The Sliding Stone 7-11, Marmion 8-8, Starboard 8-8, My Realm 8-5, Purser 7-10, Green Islet 7-10 and Lucky Lad 7-5.

All ran.

The race:—Coed Canlas moved out slowly. Ox Trot went to the front early and bowled along at a merry gait in front of The Count, Miss Evans and The Sliding Stone. After a couple of furlongs Coed Canlas was well up up with the leaders. Ox Trot showed the way round, but weakened when challenged by Ventose and later Coed Canlas. Ventose was full of running and won easily by 1¼ lengths. A neck. 2 lengths.

Time:—2 mins. 6 3/5 secs.

First Tote paid:—Win Rs. 39; Places Rs 14-8, Rs. 19 and Rs. 27-8.

Second Tote paid:—Win Rs. 21; Places Rs. 8, Rs. 11-8 and Rs. 14.

Favourite:—Ventose.

Trainer:—E S Godfrey.

THE CURZON PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 7,500; second Rs. 2,500; third Rs. 1,250. A handicap for horses in Classes I and II which have not won a flat race value Rs. 5,000 or over since 1st January, 1926.

Mr P B Avasia's WEDDING DAY, 8-9, Riley 1*
Mr D M Mottabhoy's FOOTPEDAL, 7-10, Townsend 1*
Mr Eve's ORMISTON, 8-7. A C Walker 3
Mr R H Gahagen's Whit Week, 7-9, Howell 4

*Dead-heat.

Also ran:—Domestic Bond 8-2, Fire Star 7-5, Georgina 7-4 and Starwater 7-4.

Not run:—The Count 9-0, L S D 8-9 and Kaser Girl 8-5.

The race:—They were despatched on level terms Footpedal showing the way to Wedding Day, Ormiston, Starwater and Georgina. They negotiated the turn in this order. In the run home Wedding Day challenged Footpedal and after a thrilling set to they were unseparated. Dead-heat, 1 length. 2 lengths.

Time:—1 min. 14 secs.

First Tote paid.—Win Rs. 21 on Wedding Day and Rs. 40 on Footpedal; Places Rs. 15-8, Rs. 22-8 and Rs. 20-8.

Second Tote paid:—Win Rs. 10 on Wedding Day and Rs. 24-8 an Footpedal; Places Rs. 8-8, Rs. 11-8 and Rs. 10-8.

Favourite.—Wedding Day.

Trainers:—J E Malone and Owner.

THE HOPEFUL PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 2,250; second Rs. 750; third Rs. 350. A handicap for Arabs in Class II.

Mr H M Mahomed's KUMMERUZ-ZAMAN, 7-10, C Hoyt 1
Mr M M Kavas' OTHELLO, 8-4, Barnett 2
Mr A M Shaffi's SINNAN, 8-4, Howell 3
Mr S Dhunjibhoy's Red Flag, 7-9, R Stokes 4

Also ran:—Hazal 9-6, Costa Rica 9-3, Security 8-10, Shahir 8-8, Arab Prince 8-7, Andhra Valley 8-6, Officer 8-6, Apollo 8-3, Hamiar 8-2, Sea Spray 8-0, Detective 7-10, Dawood 7-6, Najian 7-9, Sawi 7-6, Shahabad 7-2.

Not run:—Butterfly 7-10.

The race:—They were sent to a level start when Shahabad dashed to the front pursued by Najian and Arab Prince. Othello, Kummeruzzaman and Andhra Valley were in the next bunch. Before the turn was negotiated Shahabad retired and Najian went to the front. At this stage Kummeruzzaman challenged and passed Najian. Though Othello came with a late rush he could make no impression on Kummeruzzaman who won easily by two lengths.

Time:—1 min. 21 2/5 secs.

First Tote paid:—Win Rs. 92; Places Rs. 28, Rs. 33-8 and Rs. 33-8.

Second Tote paid:—Win Rs. 49; Places Rs. 15, Rs. 20 and Rs. 19-8.

Favourite:—Costa Rica bracket.

Trainer:—Cumberally.

GAULFIELD GUINEAS RESULT.

LONDON, October 9.

The Gaulfield Guineas resulted as follows:

RAMPION ..... 1.
THRACIAN ..... 2.
EPILOGUE ..... 3.

Betting:—6 to 4 on Rampion; 35 to 1 against Thracian; and 6 to 1 against Epilogue. 13 ran. The race was won by 3 lengths, 2 lengths separating the second and the third.—Reuter's Special.

FOOTBALL IN MADRAS.

MADRAS, Oct. 9.

The final match in the All India Rugby Tournament was played this afternoon on Island Grounds contestants being Madras Gymkhana and Calcutta. The game proved interesting and eventually resulted in a win for Calcutta by a narrow margin of a try to nil. A. P.

DEFLATION OF CURRENCY.

SILVER MERCHANT'S UNEXPECTED DEATH.

(From our Correspondent.)

BOMBAY, Oct. 8.

The Government of India watches the game merrily from Simla; while there is havoc in the Indian markets generally, including piece-goods, cotton and silver, due to inflated Exchange.

They forget, that by crippling the buying power of the Indian 'ryots', they sorely hit the foreign manufacturers themselves, who cannot hope to dispose off their goods to a people, hit hard by poverty, resulting from an unfair exchange.

Sir Purushottamdas has lucidly explained, that Indians would lose Rs. 30 to Rs. 35 per khandy, on account of an unfair exchange.

What is the loss on India's 60 lakh bales of cotton?

The poor ryots of India would be deprived of 9 to 10 crores or 100 million rupees in their cotton exports alone! This would not be tolerated in any Self-Governing country.

We are informed that the deflation of currency has already begun and the currency has already deflated to the extent of Rs. 7 crores, and are launching out for fresh deflation, with the sole object of supporting the Sterling Exchange, in the vicinity of 18d. This would just have the same effect as the sale of Reverse Councils, which brought such disaster to India 5 years ago.

SILVER MERCHANT'S DEATH.

BOMBAY, Oct. 8.

We have been informed by the evening papers, that a silver merchant by name Mr. Salebhai Haji Ahmed Noorani, who was said to have been largely speculating on the "Bull" side for some time past has been found dead early this morning.

The merchant's financial ruin, and his consequent untimely death, is largely traceable to the "slump" in Silver, which set in just after the fixing of exchange at 18d.

COMMERCE AND FINANCE.

20,000 BALES CLOTH SOLD.

BETTER INJURY IN PIECE-GOODS.

(From our Correspondent.)

BOMBAY, Oct. 8.

The Dewali holidays are fast approaching, and there is very good inquiry in the Bombay Piece-goods Market, but there is some difficulty in arranging transactions on a large scale. We are informed that the Indian Mills have been able to sell about 20,000 bales of fancy and coloured piece-goods, from 1st September till now. The take in white and grey goods is not so satisfactory. There is some inquiry for the said goods, but the buyers expect lower rates, and are only buying on a hand to mouth scale.

JAPANESE BUYING INDIAN MILLS?

Reuter cables from London:—

"It is reported that a Japanese syndicate has purchased a number of cotton mills belonging to an important Bombay group at a price of over £2,000,000".

If there be a sale, why should the information come from London? Bombay commercial public and even the Japanese firms know nothing about it. But, the Japanese seem to be keen in getting a foot-hold in the Indian Mill Industry, as is evidenced by the Toyo Menka Kaisha having bought the old Diamond Mill, at about Rs. 15 Lakhs. We believe, they are negotiating for getting 1 or 2 other mills, but the purchase price would be very low.

SILVER "STEADY"

LONDON MUCH LOWER.

(From Our Correspondent.)

BOMBAY, Oct. 9

London cables were as follow:—

"China sold. India also sold at the rise. Buyers holding off".

"Spot 25 11|16d. Forward 25 11|16d"

"Market dull. India and China sold at the higher rate. We have poor opinion of the market. Buyers satisfied.

New York Silver: 56 cents. The London market was 5|16d. lower; hence, our market was expected to go down. But, instead of that, the rates improved in the early part of the day, on account of the well-known "Bull" operator buying moderately. The rates rose to Rs. 59-2 and Rs. 58-14 for 1st and 2nd settlement.

There was a reaction late in the afternoon, on account of a lower China Exchange. Chokseys came down as sellers on the higher level, and the rates sagged, until at 5-0 in the evening they were:—

Rs. 58-12 for 1st settlement.
Rs. 58-6 for 2nd settlement.

Ready Silver was quoted at Rs. 59-1 in the evening.

Gold: Gold was slightly easier to-day, on account of profit taking by "Bulls". The rates in the evening were:—

Ready: Rs. 21-7-6.
1st Settlement Rs. 21-7-3.
2nd Settlement Rs. 21-7-3.
Sovereigns: Rs. 13-7-6.

BRITISH BURMA PETROLEUM CO.

A cablegram has been received from Rangoon reporting that the production of crude oil by the British Burmah Petroleum Company and the Rangoon Oil Company for the month of September amounted to 59,542 barrels.

M. C. C. TEAM'S TOUR TO INDIA.

REVISED PROGRAMME OF MATCHES IN BOMBAY.

HINDUS TO PLAY A TWO DAYS' FIXTURE

A further meeting of the Quadrangular Committee was held on Tuesday in the Bombay Gymkhana Pavilion when after a prolonged discussion the following programme of matches was agreed upon subject to the approval of Mr. Gilligan, the M.C.C. Captain. Should Mr. Gilligan consider five matches too many the first match will be cancelled and the dates of the remainder adjusted accordingly.

I. Monday, 29th and Tuesday the 30th November.—Hindus (winners of 1926 Quadrangular) Vs. M.C.C.

II. Thursday, Friday and Saturday the 2nd 3rd and 4th December.—Europeans and Parsis Vs. M.C.C.

II. Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, the 6th, 7th and 8th December.—Hindus and Mahomedans Vs. M.C.C.

IV. Friday, Saturday and Monday the 10th 11th and 13th December.—Bombay Presidency Combined XI Vs. M.C.C.

V. Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday, the 15th, 16th, 17th and 18th December.—All-India Indian XI Vs. M.C.C.

This means that during the 21 days that the visitors remain in Bombay, they will play for full 15 days which would leave them very little time for sight-seeing, etc. and we consider this rather too ambitious a programme. Most of the visitors are new to the Indian climate and it is possible that a few of them may not be able to stand the heavy strain. The fixture with the Bombay Presidency can well be dropped as one does not see any point of selecting the same players over and over again to meet the M.C.C. combination. In its stead a three days' match with the Hindus can be preferably substituted and such an action will be much appreciated by the visiting team as it will reduce the number of their playing days to 13.

SELECTION OF THE SIDES.

As regards the selection of the sides, it has been arranged that a committee of four members, which would include a nominee of each community will select the teams for the combined matches but the selection of the Hindu XI has been left entirely in the hands of the Hindu Gymkhana. The Hindus will probably field the same eleven that pulled them through the final round of the Quadrangular Tournament but on the form shown by them at least two players ought to be replaced by better ones. Prince Ghanshamsingh of Limbdi and Kumar Rajendrasingh of Poona should each find a place in the team as both of them are excellent bats. The latter is, moreover a good change bowler and fine fielder.

ALL-INDIA XI.

The selection of this team is a matter of some difficulty but the team comprised of the following players will give a good account of themselves: P. Vithal (Capt.); C. K. Naidu; Deodhar; Ramji or Chandarana; B.E. Kapadia; Jamsetji; Kalapesi; Abdus Salam; Nazir Ali; Vazir Ali and Vazifdar. It is a formidable batting and bowling combination and every one of them down to No. 10 is capable of getting runs, it is, however, problematic if Abdus Salam, Nazir Ali and Vazir Ali, who are already booked to play for their Province against the M.C.C. would easily consent to come down to play in this match.

EUROPEANS-PARSIS.

From the list of players available for this match it appears as if this combination will not at all be a strong one. The only names from the Parsis worth consideration are: Kalapesi, Jamsetji and probably Vazifdar and from the Europeans, Phillips, Meyer, Howlett and Cullen. Travers, who is now on leave in England is expected back next month in which case he will step into the side and lead the team. For the remaining places. Gandhi, Dolly Kapadia, Hughes. Hallett and Capt. Groves are the candidates.

HINDU-MAHOMEDANS.

Proceeding on the assumption that all the crack players of the Mahomedans from the Up-country are available the Hindu-Mahomedans should give the M.C.C. a good game. The probable composition of this team will be Vithal, Dilawar Hussain, Deodhar, Naidu, Abdus Salam, Nazir Ali, Bota wala, Ramji, Chandarana, Vazir Ali and Jai or M.E. Sheikh.

UMPIRES FOR THE MATCHES.

The four Gymkhanas have been asked to submit the names of at least two umpires each, from whom would be selected umpires for each of the matches arranged. An official welcome to the M.C.C. on their arrival in India will be accorded by the Quadrangular Committee and it has been decided that one member of the Committee of each community should accompany the Chairman and Hon. Secretary on board the "Narkunda" on her arrival in Bombay on Thursday the 14th October.

Sir Dorab Tata has kindly invited the two teams to lunch on the second day of the match in which the Parsis were partaking.

CRICKET.

SATURDAY'S MATCHES.

HINDU GYMKHANA AND YOUNG HINDUS DRAW.

There was an interesting match on the Kennedy Sea Face between the Hindu Gymkhana and Young Hindus' C. C. a draw being the result. Batting first the visitors fared none too well against the bowling of Munday and Rane, but the tail wagged vigorously and the final score was 136 runs. The home team replied with 100 for 7 wickets, a promising finish being spoilt by lack of time. D. J. Pathare the opening batsman played confidently for his 37 which was the top score of the match.

YOUNG HINDUS' C. C.

P. J. Chichiya, l.b.w. A D Munday 10
T. C. Udeysi, c N. C. Pandya, b Munday 3
V. M. Merchant, c Bhalerao, b Munday 0
S. K. Kapadia, b Munday 4
S. S. Master, b K. S. Rane 22
J. R. Asar, b K. S. Rane 0
J. K. Kapadia, b Munday 16
N. L. Bhatia, b Pandya 13
M. H. Dalal, c S. K. Pawaskar, b Bhalerao 24
D. M. Asar, (not out) 30
P. M. Asar, l.b.w. K S Rane 9
Extras 5

Total ..... 136.

Bowling—

A. D. Munday, 5 wkts. for 54
K. S. Rane, 3 wkts. for 24
N. C. Pandya, 1 wkt for 44
S. N. Bhalerao, 1 wicket for 8

P. J. HINDU GYM.

D. J. Pathare, c V. Merchant, b P. M. Asar 37
R. C. Sule, (run out) 7
A. S. Hamand, c N. L. Bhatia, b J. R Asar 14
V. B. Pradhan, c Chichiya, b J. R. Asar 25
A. D. Munday, c J. R. Asar, b M. H Dalal 2
S. N. Bhalerao l.b.w. M H Dalal 0
K. K. Bhat, c V. Merchant, b J. R. Asar 0
S. K. Pawaskar (Capt.) (not out) 1
K. S. Rane, (not out) 10
N. C. Pandya (did not bat)
S. M. Vagal (did not bat)
Extras 4

Total (for 7 wkts.) 100

ANOTHER DRAW.

The match between the Islam Gymkhana and the Dai Madna C. C. also resulted in a draw. This was unsatisfactory as the home team were obviously too strong for their visitors. The Gymkhana scored 128 runs for 4 wickets before declaring, I A Shakoor and A. A. A. Fyzee, the opening batsmen retiring after they had scored 48 and 50 respectively. The Madna C. C. could only score 39 runs for the fall of 6 wickets, the match thus ending in a draw.

ISLAM GYMKHANA.

I. A. Shakoor (Capt.), (retired) 48
A. A. A. Fyzee (retired) 50
A. G. Khan, (not out) 14
S. A. Razir, b Hate 0
A. A. Jasdanwalla, b Shete 2
Extras 14

Total (for 4 wkts.) 128

DAI MADNA C. C.

M. N. Hate, b Fyzee 1
K. N. Madan, b Kazi 16
V. P. Chachad, b Kazi 8
N. S. Shete, caught, b Shakoor 2
B. A. Onlekar, (not out) 3
K. A. Gidh, b Kazi 0
P. A. Onlekar, b Rasool 0
V. P. Pitale, (not out) 3
Extras 6

Total (for 6 wkts.) 39

DUKE OF YORK HANDICAP.

LONDON, Oct. 8.

The following alterations in the probables for the Duke of York handicap are announced:—Naidera (Elliot), The Sirdar (H. Beasley), Sun God Second (Sirret), Abbot's Speed (Nolan), Fanfare (Caldwell). Insight Second (Beary) is additional runner. Artist Glow and Simeons Fort are non-runners.—Reuter.

ENGLISH LADIE'S GOLF CHAMPIONSHIP.

LONDON, Oct. 8.

Woodhall Spa—In the final of the English Ladies' Golf Championship over 36 holes Miss Molly Courlay (Camberley Heath) beat Miss Elsie Corlett (Royal Lytham) six and four.—Reuter.

"STAND BY CONGRESS"

SWAMI SATYA DEV'S APPEAL TO VOTERS

SWARAJIST CAMPAIGN IN PUNJAB

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, Oct. 8..

Swami Satya Dev reached Lahore yesterday to hold the Congress election propaganda and complete the unfinished tour tour of Pandit Motilal Nehru on behalf of his party. Swamiji delivered his speech this evening outside the Mori Gate under the presidentship of S. Sardulsingh Kavishwar to an audience numbering thousands. The president introducing Swamiji referred to his consistent and continuous fight for the freedom of the motherland. Though Swamiji's eyes are bad, still, the president remarked, the Swamiji has unhesitatingly responded to the call of the country and his friend Pandit Nehru. Swamiji needed no formal introduction to the public of Lahore being fully known to every one in the province as one of the best pariots in the land and a Punjabee.

On rising Swamiji was received with acclamations of "Bande Mataram" from all sides. He briefly referred to the circumstances prevailing in the country and specially so in this land of his birth. He keenly felt dissensions amongst various prominent leaders and groups of workers in the country. These differences, however, should never be taken as very disheartening, but the people should learn to discriminate between different groups and choose and follow the course of action which would advance best the liberation of our people from the foreign yoke. Swamiji stated that his purpose in addressing them to-night was simply to help people to the best of his ability to come to a right judgment. He was not in the habit of mincing matters, and whatever he will say to day will be from the best of intentions to place before them the real solution of the trouble.

EXPERIENCE IN THE HINDU MAHA-SABHA.

Continuing his lecture Swamiji said:—You know friends that since my return from Germany I have been devoting my whole time to the preaching of noble tenets of Hindoo Sangathan. In the beginning I thought that the Hindoo Mahasabha was the right institution for the success of the Hindoo Sangathan movement, but I was very much deceived in the Calcutta Session of the Hindoo Mahasabha. The party headed by Pandit Deendayal and Pandit Malaviya brought a resolution to the effect that untouchables have no right to study the Vedas. I and some other patriots opposed the resolution but it was passed as Pandit Malaviya insisted on passing it. In this twentieth century such reactionary resolutions could be passed by our leaders was really unthinkable. I felt there and then that the Hindu Mahasabha was not a body fit for the great work of the Hindoo Sangathan. This year I had another bitter experience in Delhi. I found out that Pandit Malaviya was running the Hindoo Mahasabha show simply to get his own candidates elected in the coming elections. I strongly opposed such resolutions and appealed not to bring the Hindoo Sangathan movement into the election turmoil. But Lala Lajpat Rai and Malaviyaji wanted such resolutions to be passed; so a list of candidates was prepared.

ANTI-NATIONAL POLICY.

Lala Lajpat Rai is well-known as one of the exponents of Indian nationalism, while Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya is considered as the father of the present Hindoo Sangathan movement. These two public men have started a new party to run elections against the mandate of the Indian National Congress. I respect these two men for their past services, but I respect my country more than these men and love freedom more than my life. Therefore, I stand up here to raise my voice against the anti national policy adopted by these two leaders. Lalaji wants some of his friends to go to the Councils and the Assembly and for the sake of those friends he is destroying the discipline of the Congress. Those friends are not willing to come under the banner of the Congress. Therefore, to back such candidates, to my mind, is nothing but treachery to the great ideals of nationalism. Similarly Pandit Malaviya wants some financiers to go to the Councils and the Assembly and he on the same account is making the Hindoo Mahasabha a cat's paw to get his candidates elected.

PROPAGANDA AGAINST CONGRESS.

These leaders who on public platform talk so much of Hindoo civilisation and Hindu culture, and are never tired of singing the praises of these Hindu ideals are trying to win the elections and bring the Congress flag down. Pandit Malaviyaji is running the Hindu Mahasabha only to win the elections, and the cry of Hindu Sangathan and the cry of Hindoo interests is nothing but catch words. Can there be Hindu Sangathan by bringing disunion among these Hindu patriots who sacrificed everything at the altar of freedom. When we, educated people, cannot unite and cannot organise ourselves for the sake of our ideals, how can we expect masses to follow the ideals of the Hindu Sangathan. Can Hindu interests be safeguarded by dividing ourselves into different political parties and fight among ourselves tooth and nail instead of following under the banner of the Congress, the only and supreme political body of the country. I do not believe that Hindu interests can be safeguarded by going to the Councils and the Assembly. To my mind, Hindoo interests can only be safeguarded by making the Hindus internally and socially strong and united. But if you really think that by going to the Legislatures you can do some good to the Hindu community, well then the best method is to get that kind of mandate from the Congress by sending your delegates to the national government, and educate the majority in your favour.

HINDU SANGATHAN MOVEMENT.

Hindu Sangathan movement is really a movement of social and religious revolutions. It wants to free masses from the evil influence of social tyranny and religious fanaticism. The function of the Congress is to teach masses love of liberty, discipline, organisation and also to respect authority of the federal government so that the different component parts of our national government may learn to work harmoniously. Congress is an institution built for the making of our people to come in line with western nations. It will teach people toleration for differences of opinions and diplomacy, statesmanship and business like methods of western nations. Congress is to establish democratic institutions of the west in this country and will fight the battle of freedom by inviting all classes and creeds to its banner. On the other hand the Hindu Sangathan movement has its different functions. It will bring forward a separate individuality of Indian nationalism with all noble teachings of ancient rishis as well as the inspiring truths of Buddhistic teachings. In order to save the country from the pitfalls of western nationalism it will give the Congress its all permeating stump of Hindu culture coupled with what is best in culture and tradition of other sister communities in India.

A MISREPRESENTATION.

In his recent Lucknow speech Lala Lajpat Rai grossly misrepresented me when he said that I wanted to convert seven crores of Mahomedans to Hinduism. I never made such a statement. Religious freedom is my motto, and in my opinion, religious fanatics have no place in modern society. Therefore, I appeal to my people to keep those two institutions quite separate and let them perform their functions accordingly. The Hindu Sangathan movement represents all that is best in our literature and culture while Congress stands for the digestion of all that is best in the great principles of democracy in order to mould the character of the people for Swarajya. Lala Lajpat Rai and Pandit Malaviya are simply dazzled by the glamour of Councils and Assembly. This has dimmed their political vision and has brought the Hindu Sangathan movement into disrepute. To them legislatures are everything Therefore, their political activities are guided only by the election criterion. Let us leave party prejudices aside and think coolly over national problems. We have to win our freedom by self help. A slave is tempted easily. Resistance to temptations is the thing we have to learn. Money, Council seats, titles and honours must not beguile us. If once our leaders and thinking men get the taste of ministerial seats, we are lost and for the next two generations shall have to wait for a new movement. The Swarajya party stands for resistance, and it is this resistance which we have to learn. Those who lead us towards the fishes and loaves of Foreign Government are throwing us into a ditch. Let us stand by the Congress in its present crisis and vote for Congress candidates. The honour of the Congress is at stake. It is our duty to do all in our power to help the Congress. Therefore, I have raised my voice against these two leaders; for I do not worship men, I worship my country, my culture and my Congress.

"ALLEGED DEFAMATORY NOTICE"

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The report of certain defamation proceedings pending in the Court of the Acting Fourth Presidency Magistrate as published in the issue of the "Bombay Chronicle" of date on page 7 under the caption of "Alleged Defamatory Notice", is incomplete, incorrect and misleading, particularly regarding my clients Mr. M. R. Vaidya and Editor and Publisher of the "Lokasatta" Paper of Nasik. I have therefore, to request you to publish this letter in the next issue of your paper with as much prominence as the report in question has been done.

It is neither correct nor true that Mr. Vaidya, the pleader referred to in your report, stands charged with defamation as wrongly stated in the said report. No doubt Mr. Vaidya had to send the notice in question to "Lokasatta" for publication under instructions from his client, the wife of Yacub the second complainant in the case, for whose protection and in whose interest the said notice was addressed to the said Yacub. Feeling themselves aggrieved by the said notice, both Yacub and his mother filed certain information in the Court of the Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate against my clients and Chunnoo, the father-in-law of Yacub and the Court ordered Notice to issue. But the case against Mr. Vaidya was withdrawn long before the Notice was heard. Ultimately when the Notice was heard, process was ordered to issue against the said Chunnoo and the Editor and Publisher of the said "Lokasatta." It is therefore, incorrect to say that Mr. Vaidya is charged or stands charged with defamation, misleading though the said report is. Besides my present clients, the Editor and Publisher, have denied and do deny the malice and in fact the whole matter is "Sub judice." Likewise the clerk of the D.M. at Nasik was not examined yesterday as stated in the report. The case stands over to Nov. 24, by mutual consent.

The report, therefore, as published is prejudicial to the interest of my present clients and harmful to Mr. Vaidya.—Yours, etc.

Oct. 9.

B. C. PADHYE.

CUTCHI PRAJAKEEYA CONFEEENCE.

MR. SHOORJEE VALLABHDAS ELECTED PRESIDENT.

The Reception Committee of the Cutchi Prajakeeya Conference has elected by a majority Mr. Shoorjee Vallabhdas as the President of the ensuing sessions of the Conference to be held in Bombay during the last week of the current month.

CASE AGAINST THE TATAS.

NOTICES CONVERTED INTO SUMMONSES.

The notices issued by Mr. H. P. H. Dastur, the Chief Presidency Magistrate, against the Tata Iron and Steel Co., it's Managing Agents, Tata Sons Ltd. and its Directors, Sir Dorab Tata, Sir Cowasjee Jehangir, the Hon. Sir Phiroze C. Sethna Sir Purshotamdas Thakoredas the Hon. Sir Ibrahim Rahimtolla, Mr. Narotham Morarji, Mr. N. B. Saklatwalla, Mr. Jivanji D. Gandhi and Mr. John B. Peterson, came up for hearing on Saturday. It will be recalled that these notices were caused to issue against them at the instance of Mr. P. D. Shamdasani, a shareholder in the Tata Iron and Steel Co.

Mr. Shamdasani in his information had stated that the respondents had committed a default under section 76 of the Indian Company's Act in as much as they failed to hold a general meeting of the shareholders within 15 months from the date of the last meeting, as laid down by the Act. Mr. Shamdasani further stated that the last meeting was held on 4th June 1925, and the subsequent meeting was called together only on 16th September 1926, that is after 15 months and 12 days from the date of the last meeting.

Mr. Shamdasani appeared in person while Mr. B. G. Desai instructed by Mr. Sherton-Baker, Solicitor, appeared for all the respondents.

CASE AGAIN SIR PURUSHOTTAMDAS WITHDRAWN.

At the outset Mr. Shamdasani informed the Court that he wished to withdraw his case against Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas, as he was not in Bombay, when the meeting was held. The Magistrate allowed him to do so.

Mr. Shamdasani then entered the witness box and swore to the correctness of the facts mentioned in his information. Then Mr. Desai asked him a few questions in reply to which the complainant said that at the time of filing his complaint he was not aware of the reasons why the meeting was not held till the 16th September. Since the filing of the complaint even he was not aware of any reasons except that certain correspondence had passed between the Registrar of the Joint Stock Companies, and the Tata Iron and Steel Co. He did not know the contents of the correspondence. He was also aware that the Registrar definitely told them that he, as a Registrar, had no power to grant any extension of time.

Proceeding the complainant said that he got the above information from the Registrar himself after, he had filed the complaint, but the Registrar did not show him the correspondence as he said, he had been summoned as a defence witness. Apart from these facts he was not aware that there were good reasons in the interest of the Company why the metting should not be held before September 16. He heard only some rumours.

Mr. G. C. O'Gorman, the Acting Registrar of Joint Stock Companies was then examined.

Mr. Desai then addressing the Court said that there were very good reasons for not holding the meeting before September 16. The Company had a scheme in respect of the payment of dividends, which required the sanction of the share-holders and the High Court. Without disposing of that scheme, they would not be able to draw up their balance sheet. The delay was in the best interests of the share-holders. The delay was only a mere technical matter and was not worth while pursuing further. Under the circumstances Mr. Desai requested the Court to dismiss the complaint

His Worship observed that Mr. Shamlasani had proved that there was a default and unless they prevailed upon him to withdraw the complaint, he would have to convert the notices into summonses.

Mr. Shamdasani observed that the request should come from the respondents and not from His Worship. If they had explained matters to him personally before, he would not have come at all. At this stage however, he said he was not willing to withdraw the complaint.

His Worship thereupon converted the notices into summonses.

SLUMP IN AMERICAN COTTON MARKET.

SPECIAL COMMITTEE TO INVESTIGATE

LONDON, Oct 9,

Washington.—President Coolidge has appointed a special committee of Government officials to investigate the cottor market conditions and to recommend measures to relieve the situation arising out of the slump in prices.—Reuter's Special.

The biggest and the last riot case arising out of the communal disturbances in Calcutta during April last was disposed of on Saturday by Mr. Bivar, Additional Presidency Magistrate. In this case 72 Mahomedans were charged with rioting of whom 30 were sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment each and the rest were discharged.—A.P.

LASTEST BETTING ON CESAREWITCH.

LONG QUILL SCRATCHED

LONDON, Oct. 9.

Following is the latest betting on Cesarewitch:—Six to one against Glommen taken and offered, fifteen to two Foxlaw offered eight to one, Perfect Son offered seventeen to two taken ten to one, Try Try Again offered eleven to one taken, hundred to seven Templestowe taken and offered, eighteen to one Mendoza offered twenty to one taken, eighteen to one Miss Sport offered twenty to one taken, twenty to one Hidennis offered twenty-five to one taken, twenty-two to one Forseti twenty-five to one, Take My Tip thirty-three to one Loch Sen and Goodwin offered.

Long Quill was scratched from the Cesarewitch at fifty-four minutes past noon yesterday.

ROUND THE WORLD ON CYCLE

BOMBAY SCOUTMASTER'S ATTEMPT

LONDON, Oct. 9.

Paris.—An astonishing feat has been accomplished by a Bombay Parsee scoutmaster Davar who is attempting to cycle round the world, and is now en route to Lagos after crossing the Sahara. A thrilling account of his fight against the desert is given in a letter published by Le "Matin" from Sergeant Tardivel the French non-commissioned officer in charge of the outpost at Agadez on the Niger. It appears that Davar accompanied by another cyclist named Sztuvanjnik travelled from Algiers to Wargla and from there over four hundred and fifty miles of waterless country to Insalah in seventeen days, then across Hoggar mountains to Taman Rasset. The last six hundred miles to Agadez being impracticable for cycles were covered on camel back. The cyclists will embark at Lagos for South America. Davar has covered 12,500 miles since he left Bombay.—Reuter.

DUKE OF YORK HANDICAP RESULTS

LONDON, Oct. 9.

London.—The Duke of York handicap resulted as follows:—Winalot, Purple Shade, The Sirdar. Starting prices were: Nine to two against Winalot, hundred to nine against Purple Shade, hundred to six against The Sirdar. Thirteen ran. Won by one and a half length. Two lengths separated second and third. Runners were identical with probables.—Reuter.

AGRICULTURE COMMISSION MEMBERS.

ARRIVA AT SIMLA

SIMLA, October 10.

The Marquess of Linlithgow Chairman and members of the Royal Commission on Agriculture arrived here to-day and were received at the Summer Hill Railway Station by Sir Mahomed Habibullah, Member in Charge of Education, Health and Lands, Mr. Bhore Secretary, the A.D.C. to the Viceroy and a few others. The Marquis of Linlithgow, Sir Henry Lawrence and Mr. Smith are staying at the Viceregal Lodge.—A.P.

SLUMP IN SILVER

BANK OF FRANCE SUSPEND PURCHASE

LONDON, October 10.

Paris.—Newspapers state that owing to slump in silver, the Bank of France which recently began buying gold and silver from the public at a fixed price has decided to suspend from the 11th of October until further notice the purchase of silver while gold will be bought on the basis of 19.55 francs per gramme of fine gold instead of 19.75 as hitherto.—Reuter.

AS A PROFESSIONAL.

LENGLENS BRILLIANT PLAY

LONDON, October 10.

New York.—Under a dazzling cluster of electric lights of the Madison Square Garden upon the cork surfaced court in presence of Mr. Smith, Governor of New York State and Mr. Walker, Mayor of New York and an audience of not more than 7,000 Mlle. Lenglen made her debut as a professional lawn tennis player beating Miss Mary Browne after a brilliant play 6|1, 6|1. She then partnered Richards and defeated Miss Browne and Howard Kinsey 6|2, 6|2.—Reuter's Special.

New York.—Mixed Doubles was a one set match and score 6|2. Lenglen and Richards also beat Browne and Feret 6|2.—Reuter's Special.

BENGAL EUROPEANS RESPRESENTATIVES.

CALCUTTA, October 10.

Col. J. D Crawford, Sir Darcy Lindsay and Mr. W. Arthur Moore have been declared duly elected to the Indian Legislative Assembly from the Bengal European Constituency.—A.P.

KNOCKED DOWN BY A MOTOR CAR.

HINDU YOUTH DIES OF INJURIES

Ganpat Surya (25) residing at Fanaswadi was, while walking with two others, along Queen's Road, knocked down at about 10 p.m. on the 7th October by a motor car No. Z 8221 driven by one G. Alfred. The car was coming from behind and the horn was not blown. After knocking down Ganpat, the car moved a few paces forward; but it stopped and taking Ganpat in the car removed him to the G.T. Hospital in an unconscious condition. He had received severe injuries, abrasion and wounds all over his body and he succumbed to those injuries in the early hours of Saturday.

Medical opinion showed that the deceased died of subdural and intracerebral haemorrhage of the right side. There was no thing to indicate that the wheel of a motor car had gone over him.

At an inquest held on Saturday evening the Coroner's Jury recorded a verdict of death by cerebral haemorrhage in consequence of the deceased's having been knocked down at Queen's Road by motor car No Z 8221 driven in a negligent manner by Gujisbing Alfred.

DOCK LOBOURERS ACCIDENTAL DEATH

Sher Jamal Abdulla, a dock labourer, residing at Teli Gulli was seriously injured by the fall of a beam on his chest while he was working in No. 2 hold of s.s. "Gambheera" at No. 8 Victoria Docks on Friday morning. He was injured all over the body and was at once removed to the Hospital where he expired on Saturday morning. At an inquest held by the City Coroner, the Jury recorded a verdict of death by pneumonia following fracture of ribs and dislocation of spine caused by the accidental fall of a heavy beam on his body while on duty.

GIRL DIES OF BURNS

Sundrabai, a girl aged nine years, was going to the water pipe with her mother who had a naked kerosine oil lamp in her hand at about 9 p.m. on Friday. The lamp accidentally fell down from the mother's hand, setting the skirt of Sundrabai on flames. The flames were soon put out; but the girl had sustained severe burns on her person. She succumbed to her injuries on Saturday morning. The Coroner's Jury at an inquest held on Sunday morning recorded a verdict of death by shock due to extensive accidental burns.

FATAL KNOCK-DOWN BY A BUFFAL

Bhikhi Walji an old woman was knocked down by an escaped buffalo while she was passing along New Foras Road towards Grant Road. Bhikhi received severe injury on her forearm and her bones were fractured. She was removed to the J.J. Hospital where she died on Thursday. At an adjourned inquest held on Sunday, the Coroner's Jury recorded a verdict of death by shock following fracture of bones of the left forearm the deceased having been knocked down by a buffalo.

MILL WORKER'S ACCIDENTAL DEATH

On Friday afternoon Hari Bapu Desai, 35, millhand was sitting on the sill of a window contiguous to the open side of a lift in the Jacob Sassoon Mill at Sparibag Bombay when he met with a fatal accident. As the lift descended Hari dropped dead in the lift. In the absence of the liftman, it appeared a jobber who knew how to operate the lift stepped into it with a basket of bobbins and turned on the switch for going from the third to the ground floor. The lift was open on both sides, but the rear almost touched the mill wall leaving no room for entrance or exit from that side while going up or down the lift used to traverse windows on that side. Hari had evidently been sitting on the sill of one of the windows. As the lift descended he fell down on the floor of the lift from behind. The jobber liftman facing the front.

The Coroner's Jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

SOBHANI INQUEST REFERENCE.

An application was made before the Hon Justice Sir L.A. Shah and Mr. Justice Fawcett on Friday to fix Wednesday instead of Monday as originally arranged for the hearing of the reference made by the City Coroner touching the Umar Sobhani inquest.

Their Lordships instructed the Government Pleader, who made the application to issue notices to the parties and to renew the application on Monday.

Later on, the Advocate General appeared before their Lordships and said that as he was not going out of Bombay the matter could be heard on Monday, the date originally fixed for the hearing.

Their Lordships made order accordingly.

FIRE AT LADY JAMSHEDJI ROAD

In the early hours of Saturday morning a fire broke out at Lady Jamshedji Road when ten Jawli huts were reduced to ashes. The huts were occupied by workmen and their families. The fire brigade being informed repaired to the scene and put out the fire before it could spread to other buildings. The damage is estimated at Rs. 650.

The King gave audience to the Maharajah of Burdwan and also to Clive. The latter kissed the King's hands on his appointment as Minister to Teheran.—Reuter.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO DAY.

Election meeting at Vegetable Market, Thana, 9 p.m.

Municipal Corporation 3-40 p.m.

Scrutiny of Nomination Papers for the Mahomedan, non-Mahomedan Landholders and the Indian Commerce Constituencies for the Legislative Assembly.

Notice to Jurymen.—Gentlemen of the Special Jury summoned for the current Criminal Sessions are required to attend at the High Court to-day, Monday, (the 11th inst.) at 11.15 a.m. (S.T.)

Karla Tuberculosis Sanatorium.—The Hindu Sanatorium for Tuberculosis at Karla, (Poona) re opened as usual on the 1st October 1926. Patients in the early stage of tuberculosis only will be admitted. Further particulars and forms of application etc. can be had from the Hon. Secretary, 1.6 Charni Road, Bombay No. 4.

Gujarati Hindu Stree Mandal.—Under the auspices of the Gujarati Hindu Stree Mandal the Navaratri Garba Party will be held on Tuesday (the 12th inst.) from 8 p.m. to 11 p.m. (S.T.) at the Marwadi Vidyalaya, Sandhurst Road.

To-day's Radio Programme.—A concert programme of vocal and instrumental music will be broadcast by the Bombay Presidency Radio Club to-day (Monday) at 6.45 p.m. when Mr. Claude Falkiner will broadcast "A Little Advice on Billiards" at 7.10 p.m. Call Sign 2 F.V. Wave length 387 metres.

Postal Notice.—Mails for the Straits (including Siam, Borneo, F.M.S. Johore, Malacca, Netherlands, Indies, Phillipine Islands Penang, Salangore and Singapore) and China via Negapatam will be closed at General Post Office at 6.30 p.m. on Wednesday the 13th inst. per s.s. "Tairia."

PUBLIC MEETING AT THANA

A public meeting under the auspices of the Salsette Taluka Congress Committee will be held at the Vegetable Market, Thana at 9 p.m. (S.T.) to-day (Monday) in connection with the coming Council Election and Congress Mandate, under the presidency of Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, when Messrs. K. F. Nariman, Balubhai T. Desai, Purshottam Tricumdas, G.B. Trivedi and others will address the meeting.

INDIAN'S VENTURE TO GO ROUND THE WORLD

Mr. Chaman Lal, Press Reporter, Delhi, writes that he intends going round the world on foot. He has already travelled 3,000 miles on foot, and thousands of miles by train and visited hundreds of villages and towns in India. He intends spending some years in this adventure and study conditions in different countries of the world. He needs companions of an equally adventurous spirit, who might be prepared to share with him the joys and hardships of the tour. He will be highly obliged to tourist friends and others having knowledge and experience for useful suggestions that may help him in his adventure.

Intending companions may write to him c/o "The Hindustan Times" Delhi.

HEDJAZ DELEGATION'S REPORT

Maulana Shaukat Ali writes:—

The report of the last Khilafat Delegation to the Hedjaz is in the Press and will be out within a week. The price will be one rupee. All the booksellers, news-agents and the general public are requested to send their requirements as early as possible so that there may be no disappointment. The meeting of the Central Khilafat Committee will be held at Lucknow on 30th and 31st October to consider the report of the Delegation. Moreover, on the 1st November a conference will be held for starting a branch of Motamar in India. All those interested in that great question of the Hedjaz are requested to attend. Those who are not the members of the Central Khilafat Committee will arrange for their own board and lodging.

According to a Rangoon message of the 9th instant the Standing Finance Committee of the Burma Legislative Council has approved proposals for a non-recurring contribution of Rs. 20,000 to the Salvation Army towards the construction of a new rescue home in Rangoon for women and girls and for the increase of the present annual contribution from Rs. 600 to 1,200, the proposals to take effect from the next financial year.—A.P.

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The Bombay Chronicle.
MONDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1926.

AGRICULTURAL COMMISSION

The Agricultural Commission, the overseas members of which arrived in India on Friday, will commence its work this week at Simla. Without meaning in the least to be disrespectful to the Commission, we cannot help observing that it has not roused the enthusiasm of the people as was expected by the Secretary of State or the Viceroy. This is not at all surprising. Apart from the pre-occupations of the people in a struggle for the right to appoint a commission that they like, apart also from the bitter memories of many Royal Commissions in the past and the more recent Currency Commission, both the composition and the terms of reference of the present Commission are far from satisfactory. The Commission does not contain an Indian majority nor an expert agriculturist. The terms of reference exclude the all important question of land tenure. To discuss Indian agriculture without reference to a system which robs the ryot of an unconscionable part of the fruits of his labour and leaves him a permanent prey to indebtedness is verily to play the "Merchant of Venice" leaving out old Shylock. One can only hope that the Commissioners will interpret the terms of reference in a more equitable way, even more than the Secretary of State did recently, and discuss every circumstance that affects the position of the tiller and therefore of agriculture in India.

In spite of its limitations, however, the Commission can do some good if it takes the trouble to elicit, study and sympathise with the stand-point of the tiller in the field who, after all, is the human pivot of agriculture in India. The position of Indian agriculture to-day is deplorable. While the amount of good arable land is limited, the pressure on it is steadily increasing. Already about 72 per cent of the Indian population subsists entirely on agriculture. The report on the Census of 1921 states that "compared with 1911 the agriculturists have increased a little faster than total population". With the disappearance of indigenous arts, crafts and industries under a Government whose policy has not prevented, if it has not been responsible for, that destruction, the number of persons driven to the land is bound to increase. Already barely one acre of land is available per head of the agricultural population. With increasing pressure the share will be less. On the other hand, the land has been steadily deteriorating. It has been calculated that the average yield of rice per acre in India, which was 1140 lbs in 1890, has since steadily declined till it reached 810 lbs in 1923. The main reason for the growing deterioration is supposed to be that the ryot himself is primitive, dull, ignorant and too perverse to learn modern methods of agriculture. The Indian ryot has his shortcomings, more perhaps than he need have. But he is too often the victim of circumstances which alter without so much as his knowledge and the burden of which he is called upon to bear while he is denied the equipment needed to sustain it. To call him names is adding insult to injury. Besides, whatever may be the opinion of those who are only eager to transfer responsibility to those of the uncomplaining ryot, disinterested men who know something of agriculture have a better opinion of him. He has his own methods, primitive-looking but not necessarily inefficient. Sir James Mackenna, one of the Commissioners, says in his "Agriculture in India". "In India we have to deal with an agricultural practice which has been built up on the traditional custom of years in which reside, though unexpressed and unexplained, deep scientific principles the reasons for which can only gradually be elucidated". Dr. Voelcker, an eminent agricultural expert, said in his Report on the Improvement of Indian Agriculture. "At his best the Indian ryot or cultivator is quite as good as, and in some respects the superior of, the average British farmer; while at his worst it can only be said that this state is brought about largely by an absence of facilities for improvement which is probably unequalled in any other country. . . The native, though he may be slow in taking up an improvement will not hesitate to adopt it if he is convinced that it constitutes a better plan and one to his advantage". If the Royal Commission could rescue the best features of the indigenous agricultural practice to which Sir James Mackenna refers from the unmerited opprobrium that some text book agriculturists heap on it, if it could persuade the authorities to bring practical instruction within the reach of the actual tiller of the soil and to supply him with the other facilities the absence of which Dr. Voelcker deplores in common with the whole country, if the Commission could do this, it would do some real service to the country.

It is not very difficult to ascertain what are those facilities. The real difficulty is in persuading Government to supply them generously. Of the 250 million acres under cultivation less than fifty millions are irrigated. One does not need to be an agricultural expert to know that, in a famine ridden country depending upon a precarious monsoon, much more land needs to be irrigated. Again, many a student of Indian Economics will be able to give a long list of the things which the ryot most urgently needs but which only Government or semi-Government institutions can supply, such as: at least one agricultural school in each district and a college in every province, giving more practical than academic instruction, a model farm in every district capable of demonstrating that modern implements and usages actually yield better results than the old ones and supplying good seed, fertilizers, implements etc; agricultural societies subsidised by Government to carry on propaganda; marketing facilities and a number of others. But who can get Government to spend from the ryot's taxes a little more on these facilities than on fantastic developmental schemes or to care as much for the man who pays the revenue as for the man who collects it? If the Royal Commission can do so, the ryot may have yet reason to remember it with gratitude.

MORE CANT

Lord Birkenhead has made yet another speech in his characteristically sanctimonious vein. Opening the eleventh session of the Indian National Council of the Y. M. C. A. at the Indian Students' Hostel in London, he indulged in platitudinous cant about co-operation and in his usual cheap sneer against the "illogical" attitude of the Swarajists and ended with the expression of ill-concealed rejoicing over the demoralisation of the Nationalist forces in the country. He discerned signs of "growing commonsense" and his reaction to this development was the confident belief that whatever the result of the forthcoming elections, "it would at least produce men who were prepared to try and make the best of the present constitution until the time came for modification and who would demonstrate to the world that Indians were in such a state of embryonic development as encouraged the hope that it would be possible at a period not too far distant for Britain to implement in letter and spirit her promise". Though he was good enough to protest that he did not ask for blind and abject co-operation, in effect what he demanded of the Indian people was nothing less than the abandonment of all expectation of immediate revision of the constitution or, to recall the notoriously challenging words of an ex-satrap of Madras, the putting of all thoughts of self-government out of their minds. For, apart from exploiting communal dissensions for the sinister purpose of bureaucratic reaction, he insists that the condition precedent to any change in the constitution was that "Indians of all parties should wholeheartedly co-operate in demonstrating their competence to work the existing constitution". The insistence is as dishonest as it is insulting. It is dishonest because it ignores the fact that dyarchy has been given a trial for six years and it has been found wanting by those who have honestly and to the best of their capacity striven to work it. It is insulting because, in defiance of the national demand as voiced by all parties in the Assembly, it questions the capacity of Indians to work self-governing institutions and is accompanied by the impudent suggestion that Indians are still politically "in a state of embryonic development" as well as by the arrogant claim of Britain to be the sole judge of the time and measure of the constitutional progress of their country.

THE HAFFKINE INSTITUTE

The conduct of Dr. Avaria of the Haffkine Institute was strongly criticised by the Coroner's Jury the other day during the inquest over the death of a boy from snake-bite, to whom immediate and proper attention, it was alleged, was refused by the doctor. But the public would like to know whether at this research establishment which does not suffer from any paucity in the number of medical men who are resident members of the staff it was only Dr. Avaria's duty to look after the case. The Haffkine Institute has a Director and three Deputy-Directors who are full-time men possessing the privilege of residential quarters being provided to them within the Institute. How was it that none of them happened to be available when the boy was taken to the Institute? The fact that none of them was available for the purpose does not speak much for the administrative efficiency of the Institute. Or is it the case that the time of these officers is otherwise engaged than attending to such cases? The Government of Bombay owe it to the public to shed some light on this matter, particularly because the public still remains in the dark regarding the enquiries that the Minister of Education promised to make when interpellated in the last session of the Bombay Legislative Council by Rao Sahib D. P. Desai. The latter asked whether the officers of this establishment "were permitted practice outside the legitimate activities of the Research Institute, whether it was a fact that they were utilising the resources of the Institute for their private work and also whether it was a fact that the Secretary of State for India had debarred officers of this Institute from such practice." The Government have had two months now to complete their enquiries and the public is entitled to know the result. It is also in the interest of the officers concerned that the public should have no misapprehension of the nature of their duties. The public idea of what they are is that such shameful neglect of a case, like that of the boy, must be made impossible in the Institute.

CURRENCY COMMISSION'S REPORT

THE GOLD BULLION STANDARD.

(BY P. A. WADIA AND G. N. JOSHI).

III

The Commision, after examining and rejecting the scheme for a gold standard with a gold currency, put forward their own scheme which, they claim, will give India "an absolute" gold standard without gold in actual circulation. They acknowledge that in order to secure public confidence in India "the currency of the country must be linked with gold in a manner that is real and visible, or, in other words, that it is necessary to establish a true gold standard." This however, according to them, does not necessarily imply a gold currency. They discuss the reasons against putting gold into circulation. They point out that the greater the proportion of gold in circulation, the less the elasticity of the currency system. "In a system that consists solely of gold coins, there can be no elasticity as the currency can only be increased by taking payment in gold for the balance of exports over imports and it can be decreased by the contrary process only." "The less the gold in circulation, the more will be the gold in reserves, and the greater the elasticity of the structure of credit that can be built thereon." While admitting the truth of these statements, we must not forget that when India demands an effective gold standard she does not demand a system "that consists solely of gold coins." That statement is made simply to prejudice India's demand.

The Commission's Proposals.

The essence of the proposal that the Commission make under the name of the Gold Bullion Standard is that the ordinary medium of circulation in India should remain as at present the currency note and the silver rupee and that "the stability of the currency in terms of gold should be secured by making the currency directly convertible into gold for all purposes, but that gold should not circulate as money." An obligation is to be imposed by statute on Government to buy and sell gold without limit at fixed rates in quantities of not less than 400 ounces. The fulfilment of this obligation will secure the stability of the gold value of the rupee and the stability of exchange. "Gold is thus made the standard of value." Since gold bars are to be given in exchange for notes or rupees, not for export only, but for any purpose, this is not to be regarded as an exchange standard: "it is an absolute gold standard." The Commission claim for their scheme that it is simple, will inspire confidence in the public, will promote the habits of banking and investment and discourage hoarding. "Gold is the standard of Indian currency at a fixed ratio."

The Commission supplement this fundamental proposal by three other proposals: (a) the legal tender quality of the sovereign and the half sovereign is to be removed. No gold coin is to be legal tender, and therefore there is to be no free mint for the coinage of gold. (b) Government is to offer "saving certificates" redeemable in three or five years in legal tender money or gold at the option of the holder. They are to be issued in denominations of one tola and multiples, and sold for legal tender money, rupees and notes, at a price which would give the holder an attractive yield in interest. (c) The convertibility of the currency note into rupees places the currency system of the country at the mercy of the price of silver. Accordingly the Commission recommend the introduction of inconvertible one rupee notes to be full legal tender. All notes other than one rupee notes are to be convertible on demand into legal tender money—into notes of smaller denominations or silver rupees at the option of the currency authority.

Finally the Paper Currency Reserve and the Gold Standard Reserve are to be combined, and gold and gold securities are to form not less than 40 per cent of the Reserve the balance to be held in Government of India rupee securities and trade bills.

Is It a Gold Standard?

This is an outline of the new currency scheme put forward by the Commission as the Gold Bullion Standard. The whole internal currency is to be more definitely a token currency than in the past—the fears of a breakdown in the foreign exchanges by abnormal conditions affecting the price of silver are effectively guarded against by the issue of inconvertible paper money; and this "scientific" mechanism—a paper standard—is to be blessed into existence by being dubbed "an absolute gold standard." But is this scheme one that is even remotely entitled to the appellation of a gold standard? A gold standard if it means anything, means a system of currency in which all values are to be measured in terms of a gold unit—a coin legally defined by weight and quality. Great Britain has a gold standard, because all values are measured in terms of a sovereign. The sovereign need not circulate; the more advanced a country is from the point of view of its banking organisation, the less does it feel the need for using the standard coin in actual circulation. So long as the unit of measurement of values ini India is the rupee, and prices are measured in terms of rupees both internally and externally, you may cry with the tongues of men and angels that you are giving us a gold standard and yet fail to carry conviction. Where is the standard in terms of which we measure our values? Is the standard a gold bar weighing 400 ounces and are all prices to be reckoned in fractions of this gold bar? But it may be suggested, in reply, that we propose to give you a fixed value of the rupee in terms of gold by calling it equivalent to 1s. 6d. This only means that when the Indian merchant sells his goods abroad he will get in his own country not gold coins but gold by weight which he will convert into rupees or notes at a fixed ratio, and that when he wants to make payments abroad he will obtain gold by weight or an order in foreign exchange at the same fixed ratio. The only essential requirements of a gold standard are a legally defined gold unit of measurement and a free mint. The gold coins may not circulate; but the legally defined gold coin ensures that all values are measured in terms of that coin and that when prices are quoted in the international market and payments adjusted between one country and another, they are quoted in terms of this unit and payments also adjusted in terms of that unit.

(To Be Continued.)

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT IN SALSETTE.

(By J.K. MEHTA.)

People have been waiting with anxious expectancy for the results of the report submitted to the Government by the Local Self-Government Committee about two years back. Some of us were afraid that the report was pigeon-holed like so many other reports of Committees and Commissions and might never see the light of day. I must say that we did an injustice thereby to the Hon. Minister for Local Self-Government. The resolution which is now issued by the Government has dispelled all such fears and propounded a policy which will meet with the approval of a large majority of the population. It is true, as Mr. Bharucha says in his report, that there were differences in different villages with regard to the particular form of Local Self-Government which each was to enjoy. I would not agree with him, however, in saying that "ignorance and want of vision have much to do with these discordant notes and retrograde opinions." There was neither ignorance nor want of vision behind all these views

Desire for Separate Municipalities.

There was rather, if I may say so, intense local patriotism under the influence of which Santa Cruz, and Ville Parle, for instance, wanted to have separate municipalities of their own. They had no quarrel with Bandra or Andheri but they thought that they would be able to manage their municipal affairs themselves in a much better way than a joint municipality for all the three areas. I myself favoured the idea of these villages being constituted into separate municipal areas. At the same time I was always of opinion that if it was not possible for the Government to constitute these different villages into separate municipal areas it would be preferable for the people even to have a joint municipality for Santa Cruz, Ville Parle, Andheri and the adjoining villages than to have the continuance of the present Notified Area Committees which I have always called a farce and a fraud on Local Self-Government. It is, therefore, very gratifying to me that though the Government have not been able to accept the principle of separate municipalities for these separate villages they have resolved to constitute a joint municipality consisting of Santa Cruz, Ville Parle, Andheri and Versowa absorbing all the villages to the east upto and including Kandivle and Sahar and touching the cantonment limits of Santa Cruz and the municipal limits of Kurla and including also the important village of Versowa and the newly opened Jogeshwari Station and the village and college of Ismailia.

The Government Scheme.

The Hon. Minister for Local Self Government and the Collector of the Suburban District should be congratulated upon the scheme which is now formulated by the Government for such a joint municipality. I am sure that this joint municipality will be one of the best municipalities in the whole of the Presidency. It several times happens, however, that good intentions have their effects lost through dilatoriness and delay. I hope there will be no more delay now in putting the resolution of the Government into practice and that within less than a year's time we shall have a fully constituted new municipality for all these suburban areas functioning.

Retrograde Proposal.

I cannot, however, support the Government's order that Juhu should remain as it is as a separate municipality. This order is apparently based upon the Collector's recommendations that "Juhu should function separately with the Collector of Bombay Suburban District as President in order that its full development as the Brighton of Bombay may not be interrupted." The College observes that it will take some years "to lay out Juhu both as a model sea-face, residential area and as a bathing resort for Salsette and Bombay and that "the possibilities of Juhu are apt to be overlooked till the Andheri municipality becomes an experienced matured body and recognises the provision of up-to date recreation amenities as one of the objects of Local Self-Government." All this obviously implies a fear on the part of both the collector and the Government that Juhu which

(Continued on page 9.)

Notes of the Day.

Unedifying Contest.

According to a message of the Associated Press the Independent Congress Party is reported to be likely to set up Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya against Pandit Motilal Nehru for the Legislative Assembly. We hope the report is not true and that Pandit Malaviya will choose some other constituency than the one already selected by Pandit Motilalji. We have good reason to entertain this hope. Both the Pandits are veteran Congressmen. Besides, Pandit Malaviya has often earnestly pleaded for the election of the best candidate of all parties. While it is, as a general formula, unworkable for the selection of a large number of candidates, it should be possible to apply it in the case of prominent leaders of the various parties including the two venerable Pandits, Lala Lajpat Rai, Messrs. Srinivas Iyengar, Jinnah and Jayakar. We need all these in the Assembly. If the two Pandits are pitted against each other, whoever wins, there will be a grievous gap in the Central Legislature. It is considerations like these, among others, that have prompted several constituencies to return unopposed leaders like Mr. V.J. Patel, Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas and Messrs. Satyamurti and A. Rangaswami Iyengar. When voters have shown such commendable loyalty to prominent Congressmen, we hope Pandit Malaviya will avert the unedifying spectacle of two ex-Presidents of the Congress fighting each other.

The Chinese Boycott.

It is a diplomatic move on the part of the Canton Government to call off the anti-British boycott and to withdraw the strike pickets. It knows very well that though the official embargo on British goods will no longer exist, that will not diminish the intensity of the anti-foreign and particularly anti-British feeling in China. The hatred of the foreigner prevails in every part of the country and the recent skirmishes between the British gunboats and the forces of General Yang-Sen are not likely to make the Chinese feel less hostile to the British. On the contrary, although a conference was arranged between the British admiral and General Yang-Sen, which resulted in the British decision against further intervention, the Chinese are aware that such a decision is not at all to the liking of the British trading community in Hongkong and they expect that the "gunboat policy" will be revived the moment the British Government is persuaded to believe that British interests are in danger. Just now they are discovered not to be in such danger simply because Britain finds that other European Powers are not ready to co-operate with her in some joint plan of action "to teach China a lesson."

The Ex-Kaiser's Good Fortune.

When the proposal to restore to the ex-Kaiser and to the other heads of ruling families in pre-Republican Germany all their estates was first mooted by the Monarchists here was a furore of protest in the Radical Press of that country. The climb down, later, on the part of the German Nationalists to a scheme of "compensation" for the ex-Kaiser and the other compulsorily retired ex-Kings could not appease the wrath of the Social Democrats and the other radical parties against what they denounced as the "iniquitous" nature of the whole business. Now the Prussian Diet has managed to pass a Compromise Bill which gives the exile at Doorn and his family the modest sum of fifteen million marks and entitles them to hold 167,000 acres of property in Prussia. The other Royal Houses secure much less. It is possible to effect this compromise only because of the loyalty of Prussia to the Hohenzollerns. Is the Reichstag such a measure would have had no chance of success.

Towards Peace.

They talk of disarmament in Europe and the League of Nations appoints committees which appoint in their turn sub-committees with the hope of formulating definite proposals to reduce armaments. But while the Preparatory Conference on Disarmament busies itself with its report, France and Italy hold army manoeuvres on a large scale. The French indulge even in the "questionable taste" of holding theirs in occupied German territory, while the Italians, fired with the Fascist ambition of repeating the triumphs of Imperial Rome, reproduce "under modern conditions and on the same ground the conflict at Lake Trasimene where Hannibal defeated Flaminius in 217 B.C." This is the manner in which they develop the pacifist spirit in Europe, the manner in which the 'No More War' campaigns started by bands of far-seeing humanitarians are ridiculed. Evidently the time is not yet for the arrival of the age of Peace on Earth.

The Indian Point of View.

The proceedings of the Railway Conference at Simla offer an interesting commentary on the manner in which a section of European railway officials regard the new order of things under which the railways are State-owned and Indianisation is to proceed—so at least was the promise given in the last Assembly session by Sir Charles Innes—at a very rapid rate. Col. Walten, the President of this year's Conference, while accepting the policy of Indianisation accused the Railway Board of issuing "unintelligible orders" for they were based sometimes on "political considerations." Sir Charles Innes in replying to this criticism of the Railway Board said that although cheap and efficient transport might be the ideal of railwaymen, Indians demanded an Indian personnel to run their railways and they required the latter to subsist on Indian industries. This is quite true, but why should Sir Charles Innes imagine that Indians are against a cheap and efficient transport? Indianisation, honestly and properly carried out, will, in fact, result in hastening the realisation of this very ideal of cheap and efficient transport.

GROWING COMMONSENSE.

"ILLOGICAL ATTITUDE OF SWARAJISTS"

LORD BIRKENHEAD'S BANTERING SPEECH.

MAKE BEST OF PRESENT CONSTITUTION.

LONDON, Oct. 8.

Opening the eleventh session of the Indian National Council of Y. M. C. A at the Indian Students' Hostel, Gower Street, Lord Birkenhead said it was gratifying that students from India should find themselves in association analagous to the Union Societies of the older universities in Britain but he hoped they would not limit their social intercourse with their own countrymen.

Referring to the Imperial Conference he said it was a reminder that many problems of the Empire were necessarily envisaged from different angles in different parts of the Empire and it taught a useful lesson that a spirit of accommodation and compromise must prevail. When he became the Secretary of State he found the best organised and the most numerous political party in India ostentatiously pledged to the principle of non-cooperation with the British Government in making the present limited constitution a success as a ground for extending it in the democratic direction. He was never able to follow the logic of that position but he thought the discerned, though it would be premature to speak too confidently, some signs of growing commonsense. (Laughter and cheers)

IMPERIAL CONFERENCE.

Referring to the coming general election in India, Lord Birkenhead said he sincerely hoped, he was inclined to say confidently believed, that whatever the result, relation and strength of particular political parties it would at least produce men who were prepared to try and make the best of the present constitution until time came for modification and who would demonstrate to the world that Indians were in such a state of embryonic development as encouraged a hope that it would be possible at a period not too far distant for Britain to implement in letter and spirit her promises. He declared that when he spoke of co-operation he did not mean that he wanted elected members to agree on all points with the Government policy but asked that they would criticise the Government's proposals in the spirit of men who were attempting to make the constitution workable using their doubts and criticisms for the object of producing a finer instrument for the purpose of governing India.

COMMUNAL TENSION.

He referred to the anxiety and alarm caused to those responsible for the government of India by the recrudescence of communal antagonism There could be no real improvement unless and until members of two great communities realised that they must after all live in India side by side. He concluded by saying that two circumstances most likely to induce sensible and experienced men to recommend changes acceptable to the advanced opinion in India were first that Indians of all parties should wholeheartedly cooperate in demonstrating their competence to work the existing constitution and secondly that Indians in high position must make some real effort to coopelrate with earnest attempts of Government to relieve and diminish acute communal tension.—Reuter.

PROBLEMS FOR IMPERIAL CONFERENCE.

PENNY POSTAGE THROUGH OUT EMPIRE.

LONDON, Oct. 8.

The Association of the British Chambers of Commerce has forwarded to the President of the Board of Trade its views on various topics in connection with the Imperial Conference. It considers that the Overseas Settlement Act should be extended and urges the creation of a permanent standing committee in London to deal with questions of trade and tariffs between Britain and the Dominions. It also urges a penny postage throughout the Empire, abolition of double income tax, appointment of a committee to consider best means of distributing commercial and economic intelligence and reciprocal exemption from taxation of non-resident firms trading through resident agents.—Reuter.

ANARCHISTS SENTENCED.

LONDON, October 8.

Paris.—The Anarchists Durutti and Ascaso have been sentenced to three months and six months' imprisonment respectively, for carrying arms without license, and for being in possession of forged passports. The original accusation of plotting against King Alfonso was dropped. Spanish and Argentine governments however claim the men the charges involved being the murder of the Archbishop of Saragossa and a bank robbery.—Reuter.

LORD D'ABERNON EULOGISED

RUGBY, October 9.

Lord D'Abernon the retiring British Ambassador in Berlin who is returning to England to-morrow presented his letters of recall to the President Von Hindenburg yesterday. A large crowd had gathered outside the palace in Wilhelmstrasse and the Berlin correspondents state the Ambassador's departure has provoked a remarkable display of regret on the part of all classes of Germans, Addressing the President the Ambassador reviewed the events during six years of his mission. The President replying said, the policy of permanent European peace had made an important step forward, and in that evolution, Lord D'Abernon had taken a paramount share which would not be forgotten. The Ambassador was presented by the Government of the Reich with a magnificent antique silver centrepiece. —B O W.

It is understood that United Provinces Legislative Council will be dissolved on the 18th of October. October 20th has been fixed for nominations for coming elections and October 23rd for scrutiny. Polling wherever necessary will take place on November 23rd, 24th and 25th.—A. P.

CANDIDATES FOR I. C. S.

NO CAUSE OF ANXIETY.

MORE INDIANS FOR ALLAHABAD EXAMINATION.

(From our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, Oct. 8.

Enquiries from proper quarters regarding the result of the recent London examination for the I. C. S. show that rather than the re being any cause for anxiety regarding the rate of indianisation the larger number of European recruits will mean corresponding increase in the number of Indians to be admitted at the forthcoming Allahabad examination for the I. C. S. Definite information regarding the number of Indians to be chosen at the Allahabad examination will be shortly available and should be particularly gratifying to those candidates who are aspiring to this foremost service in India by proving their worth at the common test.

CANDIDATES FOR THE ALLAHABAD CENTRE.

Hitherto this opening was rather small as the number of candidates was limited. This number would this year increase considerably. When the result of the London examination was recently cabled, it was feared in some circles that recruitment of considerably larger number of Europeans than Indians through the London door probably would mean that Government would not be able to maintain strictly the proportion of Indian recruits adopted as a result of the Lee Report. This fear was based on misunderstanding of the position.

Ordinarily the London door must be looked forward to providing most of the European recruits just as the Allahabad door must let in the bulk of Indians. It is stated categorically in responsible quarters that there is no intention whatever of departing from the rate of indianisation to which Government stands committed, and that direct recruits will be, as heretofore, taken in equal numbers from Europeans and Indians.

THE KING AND EMIR FEISAL.

LONDON, October 9.

The King gave an audience at Buckingham Palace to Emir Feisal, son of the King of the Hedjaz who was accompanied by his Foreign Minister, Sir John Jordon, the British Consul at Jeddah, and Mayor Young of the Colonial Office.

Emir Feisal had a very cordail audience lasting half an hour with the King, who conferred on him the Commandership of the Order of St, Michael and St, George. Emir Feisal, in a speech in Arabic, thanked the King and the British Government for the recognition of the Hedjaz and also for his pleasant stay in England.

Emir Feisal will leave for Holland on Tuesday, where he will have an audience with the Queen and then for France where he will have an audience with the President.—Reuter

RAMLILA PROCESSION

PT. MALAVIYA'S REPLY TO U. P. GOVT.

REFUSAL TO ACCEPT CONDITIONS.

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 9.

Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya has sent a reply to the Chief Secretary to the Government of the United Provinces in answer to their telegram, relating to Ramlila at Allahabad. He says that the representatives of the Ramlila Committee were unanimously of opinion that they could not consistently with their duty to their community and to the residents of Allahabad in general, accept either of the conditions laid down by the District authorities.

UNJUSTIFIABLE ENCROACHMENT.

In giving their reasons the Pandit says: "Such restrictions constitute an unjustifiable encroachment on the rights of the Hindu citizens to take out religious and other processions through the public streets in a peaceful manner. While agreeing that it is for the civil courts to pronounce judgment regarding the legal rights, the complaint of the Hindus is that by refusing licenses for the second time this year, the Magistrate has virtually pronounced a decision regarding the legal rights of the parties.

OFFER OF VOLUNTEERS.

As regards the statement that serious rioting was sure to take place, the Pandit submits, that if the District authorities act firmly and take the necessary precautions, it is practically certain that no rioting will occur. The Pandit is willing to offer a thousand volunteers of respectable character to work with the police. Lastly, the Pandit begged to state that one of the strongest reasons which weighed with the members of the Ramlila Committee in not accepting either of the conditions in question, is that they are convinced that, far from obviating the trouble between the two communities, their acceptance of such conditions would become a fruitful source of fresh quarrels in future. The Pandit asks the Government to give the whole question its most serious consideration. "If Government," writes Pandit Malaviya, will allow licenses to issue even up to 12th instant, the Committee will yet manage to go through Ramlila celebrations by crowding them into four days and millions of Hindus would be grateful for being saved the pain and mortification to which they are unjustly subjected at present.—A. P.

DUSERAH CELEBRATIONS ABANDONED.

HINDUS TO OBSERVE HARTAL.

ALLAHABAD, Oct 8

All the four Ramlila Committees have decided to abandon the Duserah celebrations. The Hindus will observe complete hartal on the 15th. Pundit Malaviya is replying to the Governor's telegram.—A P.

EUROPEAN SENTENCED TO FIVE MONTHS.

A RANGOON CASE

RANGOON, Oct. 10.

C. E. F. M Anson, a European who was arrested on August 30th on a charge of embezzling Government money, has been convicted by the Western Sub-divisional Magistrate and sentenced to five months' rigorous imprisonment.

Anson was temporarily employed as Superintendent of the office of the Registrar of Co-operative Societies for four months during the absence on leave of the permanent incumbent, Mr. Paddon Row. In that time the accused was from time to time entrusted with sums of money in the form of cheques which he used to cash and disburse. On the return of Mr. Paddon Row, Anson handed over charge to him, but on checking the accounts, Mr. Paddon Row found a shortage of Rs. 2918 and made a report to the police.

In the course of his judgment the Magistrate stated that the accused, who had never attempted to conceal his defalcation, had filed a written statement and produced witness and documents to prove mitigating circumstances and had asked the Court to consider the effect of the case on his family and connections. The accused appeared to shirk his responsibilities, and to be incapable of managing his own domestic affairs. During the trial his attitude had been that of a weak man seeking the protection of the Court. The Magistrate was satisfied that the accused had not acted from wanton criminality but through weakness had got himself into his present predicament. As he was in a position of trust, such weakness was all the more regrettable and crime was aggravated by reason of the trust imposed in a man in the position of the accused at the time of the offence. —A. P.

PARTY DISCIPLINE

PUNISHMENT TO RUSSIAN COMMUNISTS

TROTSKY'S CASE

LONDON, Oct. 9.

Moscow.—"In view of the violation of party discipline by most prominent members of the opposition" the political Bureau of the Communist Party has resolved to submit to the next plenary meeting of the Communist Central Controlling Commission the question of imposing due party penalties on Trotsky, Zinovieff and Piatakoff.—Reuter.

DROP IN COTTON MARKET.

LOWEST POINT IN FIVE YEARS.

LONDON, Oct. 9.

New York.—Cotton dropped 82 points to day to the lowest point for five years following the publication of Government estimates. Half the loss was later recovered on heavy domestic selling and foreign mill buying. The market closed forty-two to fifty points lower on the day. It is believed that the crop of seventeen million bales is certain with good weather.—Reuter.

AMERICAN SYNDICATE'S ENTERPRISE

LONDON, Oct. 8.

Berlin.—Negotiations between Herr Hugo Stinne's family and the American banking syndicate for a 23 million dollars loan have been concluded. The parties have mutually agreed to combine the entire property of Herr Hugo Stinne's family in two "holdings" companies to be founded in the United States. The property comprises coal mine shares, industrial plants and coal business at Mulheim, Stinne's fleet and rivercraft. The loan which will be put on the American market will in the first instance serve to pay off the 80 million marks debt to the banks in Berlin.—Reuter.

HOHENZOLLERN PROPERTY

COMPROMISE BILL ADOPTED.

LONDON, Oct. 8.

Berlin.—The Prussian State Council has adopted Hohenzollern property compromise bill.—Reuter.

ANGLO-GERMAN BUSINESS MEN IN CONFERENCE.

RUGBY, October 9.

Referring to the private and unofficial meeting taking place this week-end at Colonel Ashley's country house between prominent business men from Germany and Great Britain the "Times" says the meeting arose out of a desire by business men in both countries to discover how far it was possible for the industry in the leading countries of Europe to co-operate in the rehabilitation of prosperous employment. Whether definite results can be achieved or not, it is believed that mutual exchange of views can do nothing but good both in the advancement of the industrial interests in Europe and the production of a healthy spirit of amity. The fact that only Great Britain and Germany are represented at these informal conversations does not in any way indicate that other countries of Europe are being forgotten, and it is stated with assurance that this conference, if it is successful, will be only the beginning of further meeting with representatives of other great industrial countries of the Continent. —B O W.

ANTI-BRITISH BOYCOTT TO END?

LONDON, October 9.

Hong-Kong.—The "Canton Gazette" announces that the anti-British boycott will be definitely called off to-morrow, and that the strike pickets will no longer interfere with the shipping communication with Hong-Kong.—Reuter.

SOUTH AFRICAN CONFERENCE

OPENS AT CAPE TOWN ON DEC. 20.

SIMLA, October 9.

Government have announced that the Conference on Indian problem in South Africa which the Union Government have agreed to enter would open in Cape Town on 20th December.—A.P.

SUCCESSOR TO VON SEECK

GENERAL HEYE'S APPOINTMENT

LONDON, Oct. 4.

Berlin.—General Heye, commander of the Koenigsberg division of Reichswehr, has been appointed to succeed Von Seeckt as the Chief of the Reichswehr.—Reuter's Special.

SEIZURE OF ILLICIT OPIUM.

LONDON, Oct. 8.

Singapore.—Revenue officials seized 3,660 taels of illicit opium on board the Lighter. Opium valued at 30,000 dollars was concealed beneath the tombstones.—Reuter.

"A COLOSSAL BLUNDER"

RECLAMATION SCHEME FAILURE.

BIG BOMBAY FIASCO.

SIR H. LAWRENCE BLAMES COUNCIL MEMBERS.

The first public sitting of the Back Bay Inquiry Committee appointed by the Government of India to inquire into the circumstances of a vast reclamation scheme put into operation in Back Bay, was held at 6, Richmond Terrace Whitehall, in mail week. Very large sums of money were expended on the scheme, apparently without much result, and a Committee sitting in India severely criticised the manner in which it was managed, says an English contemporary report.

The Chairman of the present Committee is Sir Grimwood Mears, Chief Justice of Allahabad High Court. Owing to illness, however, he has not yet been able to come to England, but was expected to arrive next week. His place was taken by Sir M. Visvesvarayya. The other members of the Committee are Sir Frederick Hopkinson and Mr. Bilhmoria The Committee commenced its work on August 2.

NO INFORMATION WITHHELD.

Sir Henry Lawrence, late Acting Governor of Bombay, gave evidence concerning the purpose of the scheme, which was officially sanctioned in 1920 It had two primary objects. The first was to improve the conditions of life of the poorer classes in the congested areas of Bombay, and the second to reduce the heavy cost of commercial transactions through the enormous price of land, and make Bombay a more efficient and workable port. For these purposes it was considered necessary to reclaim from the sea large area of land in the immediate vicinity of the business quarter of Bombay.

The Chairman questioned Sir Henry upon the cost of the scheme, stating that if the work was discontinued it would mean a loss of £3,000,000 The original estimate for the scheme was £2,695,000, but now it was estimated that it could not be completed at a cost of less than £8,470,000. He asked why no steps were taken to make a public statement concerning the progress of the scheme at an earlier state

Sir Henry replied that an Advisory Committee which was appointed in connection with the scheme had access to all information, and the point of view of the Government was that by that means full publicity was achieved No complaint had ever reached the Government that information was withheld.

The Chairman: There have been allegations that money was spent without regular sanction.

Sir Henry: No expenditure was made which was not regularised in accordance with the Government rules existing at the time.

The Chairman: There have been allegations that money was spent without regular sanction.

Sir Henry: No expenditure was made which was not regularised in accordance with the Government rules existing at the time.

The Chairman asked why no steps were taken by the Government to take the public into its confidence when things were not developing as expected.

Sir Henry replied that it was difficult to know when a statement could suitably have been made. In 1923 the work was going on very favourably. The whole of the trouble arose from the dredger, and that was not put into operation until December 1923.

The Chairman: The fall in the value of land has affected the scheme?

Sir Henry: It has affected the outlook, but we have not lost a penny on land, for the simple reason that none has been sold.

"SLIPPED ON THE CYPHERS."

The Chairman drew attention to "astoundingly optimistic statements" which had been made concerning the scheme For instance, in 1921 a member of Council said there would be a profit of 30 or 40 crores of rupees (twenty-two thirty million pounds)

Sir Henry: He slipped up on the cyphers. (Laughter) He said thirty or forty when he should have said three or four.

The witness was questioned as to whether there was adequate investigation and preparation before the scheme was embarked upon.

Sir Frederick Hopkinson pointed out that the scheme was based entirely upon an engineer's report prepared in 1912. This report was not checked in any way but taken over holus-bolus

Sir Henry: I think that is probably correct, but as I am not an engineer, my opinion as to whether that was adequate preparation must be valueless.

The Chairman: Was it insufficient investigation that led to the scheme being under estimated?—My opinion on that, too, must be valueless

The Chairman pointed out that the Government committed itself to the purchase of the dredger before the schem was technically sanctioned. He suggested that if the Government had gone into the matter carefully they would have found out that the reclamation could have been accomplished by dry filling cheaper than it was likely to cost now.

Sir Henry: I think I must assume that that aspect of the question was investigated.

Questioned upon the extent of the failure of the dredgers, Sir Henry stated that at the end of 1924, when the first year's working of the dredgers was completed, the Government was advised by Sir George Buchanan (under whose recommendation the scheme was adopted) that the best results could not be expected at the end of the first year.

Sir Frederick Hopkinson. Did Sir George Buchanan really say that?

Sir Henry: That, I understand, was his advice to the Government.

Continuing, witness said that the second year's results were worse still, and he understood that at the end of the third year there was an improvement.

The Chairman: They are slightly more favourable, but the point is that it was estimated that the output of the dredgers would be five million cubic yards a year. The maximum they have actually reached is 1,800,000 cubic yards. It is now recognised that the scheme is a failure.

Witness: That is for you to say.

The Chairman: Do you consider the scheme a failure or is it still on its trial?

Witness: I would say that it certainly is still on its trial The word failure is undoubtedly premature. It is a question whether it is worth while for the Government to pay for this enormous increase in the business quarters of Bombay.

The Chairman: Do you think it would be wise to go on with the scheme?

Sir Henry replied that it would be wise to go on with the latter part of the scheme as the reclamation would be of immense value to Bombay. It would give a fillip to its commercial life and prosperity.

A DIFFICULT QUESTION.

Sir Frederick Hopkinson closely questioned witness as to why the Government did not know earlier, of the failure of the dredger. He pointed out that the dredger, which was the heart of the scheme, commenced working at the end of 1923 and yet the first results were not known to the Government until August, 1924. "Is that the measure of the control exercised by the Government of Bombay", Sir Frederick inquired.

Witness: That is a curious question to put.

Sir Frederick: It is apparently a very difficult question to answer. (Laughter.) The Government is responsible to the general public for the scheme, and yet it is so little interested that it does not inquire how it is working. Why was the Government not informed in January that the dredger was failing?

Witness: That is a question which should be put to the Director of the Department concernd.

Sir Frederick: Certainly not. He is your servant, and the Government is responsible. Yet it went on with its head in the cloud, for eight months.

Witness: We were told we must wait until the end of the season.

Sir Frederick (sharply): Why did you accept that statement? The Government of Bombay should have insisted on knowing how this enormous work was progressing.

Sir Frederick quoted from the official reports concerning the scheme. In March, 1924, it was stated officially that the material obtained was better than expected, whereas in reality it was much worse. The dredger was doing only one-fifth of its work, and yet it was not mentioned. In 1924 the dredger did two days' work in a whole season, and yet the only reference to it was that progress was disappointing "Do you not agree that the public was justified in feeling anxious?" Sir Frederick asked.

Witness: Those reports are not very illuminating.

Sir Frederick: They could not be less illuminating. (Laughter).

In answer to further questions, Sir Henry declared that reclamation was really essential to a continuance of the commercial life of Bombay. Land was so dear that a flat in Bombay cost more than a similar flat in the West End of London and a short time ago nearly £100 per square yard was paid for land.

Sir Henry said that it was not a fault of the Government if sufficient publicity was not given to matters complained of Rather was it due to the eloquence of members of the Legislative Council who could not be prevented for talking about other matters

"COLOSSAL BLUNDERS."

Mr. Billimoria questioned whether in the whole of Sir Henry's 25 years' experience in India he had encountered a scheme which revealed such colossal engineering blunders, and he asked if it were not true that Sir George Buchanan let the Government down by means of his estimate.

Sir Henry: He was not a member of the Government at the time the estimates were presented.

THE DREDGER'S FAILURE.

The second sitting was devoted to the technical evidence of Mr William Spiers, the dredging master, concerning the inadequacy of the dredging output.

Mr. Spiers explained that the output of the dredger "Sir George Lloyd" which had been estimated at 2,000 cubic yards an hour, did not come up to expectations because the material was not suitable. The output was regularly recorded by means of soundings and there was no reason, so far as he knew, why the authorities concerned should not have been fully informed on the subject without delay

The next public sitting of the Committee was on September 29, when Sir Grimwood Mears, the chairman was present

ELECTIONEERING CAMPAIGN.

MALAVIYAJI TO OPPOSE MOTILALJI?

BENGAL DETENU RETURNED UNOPPOSED

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 8.

The different political parties in the United Provinces are getting very active in promoting the candidature of their respective candidates for the coming Council elections. The Independent Congress Party it is stated is likely to set up Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya against Pandit Motilal Nehru for the Legislative Assembly.

Mr. Shaukat Ali will shortly proceed on a long tour in the United Provinces in the cause of the Congress candidates.

Pandit Kapildeo Malaviya is standing as a Congress candidate to the local legislature from rural Allahabad District.

There has been another Swarajist defection in the resignation of Pandit Poyti Shankar Dikshit, Secretary of the U. P. Congress Committee from the various offices he held in the Swarajist organisations.

Mr. H. C. Desanges is likely to be renominated as the Anglo-Indian member to the local Council and for Indian Christians Mr. H. David, the sitting member and Dr. Chitamber of Lucknow are mentioned.—A. P.

ORDINANCE PRISONER RETURNED UNOPPOSED.

SATYENDRA NATH MITRA'S TRIUMPH

CALCUTTA. Oct 9.

Satyendra Nath Mitra who is now detained in Mandalay Jail under the Bengal Ordinance has been returned unopposed to the Legislative Assembly for the Rajshahi cum Chittagong division. Amar Nath Dut the sitting Swarajist member of the Assembly has also been returned unopposed for the Burdwan non-Mahomedan constituency.

A few nomination papers of the candidates for the Bengal Legislative Council have been rejected in the districts owing to the irregularity and carelessness in filling them in. About half a dozen candidates have withdrawn owing, it is reported, to party manoeuvres.—A P

WALK-OVER FOR MR. A. RANGAIYENGAR

MADRAS, Oct 9.

Two of the three candidates for the Tanjore cum Trichinopoly constituency of the Legislative Assembly having withdrawn, Mr. A. Rangaswami Aiyyangar, General Secretary, All-India Congress Committee will be declared elected unopposed.—A P.

SIR A. CHETTY DECLARED DULY ELECTED.

SIMLA, October 8.

Mr, W, Stocker-Hale, officer, on special duty in the office of the Controller of the local clearing office officiates as Controller, vice Mr, B. S, Kisch, granted six months' leave.

The Governor-General after considering the report of the Commissioners appointed in connection with the petition of Mr, K V Rangaswami Iyengar against the election of Sir Annamalai Chetty to the Council of State has now decided that Sir Annamalai was duly elected and has directed Mr, Rangaswami Iyengar to pay Rs, 1,000 to Sir Annamalai Chettiyar. The report of the Commissioners is published in full.

The resignation of Mr, Crear from the Council of State has been accepted.

The services of Sir C, P, Ramaswami Iyer have been replaced at the disposal of the Madras Government with effect from 10th October,—A,P.

MADRAS COUNCIL ELECTIONS.

MADRAS, October 9.

Mr C R T Congreve of Anamalais has been returned unopposed to the Madras Legislative Council for the Madras Planters Constituency.

Messrs. C E Wood and K Kay have both been returned to the local Council unopposed for the Madras Chamber of Commerce constituency.—A,P

ASSEMBLY & COUNCIL NOMINATIONS

MADRAS, October 8,

The nominations of candidates for the Assembly and the Madras Legislative Council were scrutinised to-day by the returning officers. Of the four nominations for the Madras landholders constituency in the Assembly the returning officer rejected that of Prabhakaran Thampan of Malabar as his name was not on the electoral roll in force on 8th October. All other nominations were accepted. Of the six candidates returned unopposed to the Assembly three belong to the Congress party, R. K. Shanmukam Chetty, C, Doraswami Iyengar and Syed Murtuza. The other three are Abdulla Haji Kasim Sahib (South Madras Mahomedan), Rev, E, M. Macphail (European) and Vidya Sagar Pandya (Indian Commerce). Of the sixteen candidates to be declared as returned unopposed to the local council five as reported to be Congressmen,—A,P.

FOR SWARAJYA, FREEDOM & COMMUNAL JUSTICE.

MR. SATYMURTHI'S LETTER TO CONGRESS CANDIDATES.

MADRAS, October 7.

Mr, Satyamurti, the Congress Publicity Officer, in the course of a letter to the Congress candidates for the Legislative Assembly, and the Legislative Council from the Madras Presidency, says: "Along with other members of the party you stand for Swarajya, freedom and communal justice. Congress programme is the only practical political programme before the country to-day which is calculated to develop and maintain that spirit of resistance against a foreign bureaucracy without the exercise of which the most determined people on earth will not recognise our God-given right to Swaraj

He adds; "If you will only carry the message of the Congress to the voters, I have no doubt they will respond,—A, P,

FINAL ELECTION DAY FIXED

SIMLA, Oct. 8.

December 4th and November 30th are fixed as the final dates by which elections to the Assemby in the U, P. and C, P respectively must take place.—A.P.

C. P. COUNCIL ELECTION DATES,

NAGPUR, October 8.

The nominations of candidates from the non-Mahomedan urban, non-Mahomedan rural, Mahomedan rural, Landholders, Mining, commerce and industry and the university will be received on the 21st instant and will be scrutinised on the 22nd instant. Votes for non-Mahomedan urban, non-Mahomedan rural and Mahomedan rural will be recorded on the 9th November. Landholders' votes will be recorded on the 13th November. Votes of the mining constituency will be recorded on the 3rd November. Commerce and Industry votes will be recorded on the 12th. For the Nagpur University constituency 13th November is the latest date for the receipt of the voting papers at the office of the returning officer.—A. P.

FUTILITY OF CONSISTENT OBSTRUCTION.

RESPONSIVISTS' MEETING AT DADAR.

A largely-attended public meetings of the residents of the "G" Ward was held at Kirtikar's Wadi, Dadar, on Friday night under the auspices of the Responsive Co-operation Party, Bombay branch, Dr, Motiram Balkrishna Welkar presiding, Messrs, M, R, Jayakar, Mavji Govindji Seth, Dr N, D Savarkar and the chairman addressed the meeting on "the coming elections"

Dr, N, D, Savarkar at the outset traced the history of the national movement in India and explained how it had taken a sudden turn into non-co-operation under the able guidance of Mahatma Gandhi non-operation which was more or less a strike resorted to by a majority of the spopulation could naturally not last long, and the movement gradually and very logically developed into the Swarajist policy of obstruction. The Swaraj Party had been formed with the avowed object of capturing seats in different legislatures with a view to obstruct the bureaucracy from within; and all the candidates put up by that party for election three years ago had at the top of their voice said that they were entering the legislatures to offer persistent, consistent and insistent obstruction from withins the legislature. But to his great surprise, the speaker said, the very first utterance of Pundit Motilal Nehru in the Legislative Assembly indicated that he was a Responsive co-operator. In that memorable speech, Pandit Motilal had, in ennunciating his policy towards the Government, distinctly said that he had gone there to co-operate with the Government if co-operation was asked for. He had also said that he would oppose all measures of the Government that were against the public good. The policy of the Responsivists was exactly the same

Even though the speaker continued, the avowed object of the Swaraj Party was to obstruct the Government in the legislature the Swaraj Parties of different legislatures had practised responsive co-operation either intentionally or otherwise, when they found that consistent obstruction was no good. But some of them were afraid to call themselves Responsivists because they would lose the Congress ticket. The legislatures were places where one had got to be a responsive co-operator either knowingly or otherwise even though he might be a Swarajist or a No-changer or an obstructionist.

MR. PATEL'S WORK IN ASSEMBLY.

In support of his statement the speaker cited the instance of the Hon. Mr. V. J, Patel who had so ably and tactfully discharged his duties as the first elected President of the Central Legisature. Although being sa Swarajist, Mr, Patel had accepted a post which not only prevented him from obstructing the Government but demanded of him his help in the conduct of a very important part of the Government of India, And that help was offered by Mr, Pate with the consent of the Swaraj Party which boasted of consistent obstruction, The speaker then paid a glowing tribute to the work done by Mr, Patel as the president of the Assembly and asked his hearers to learn a lesson from that experience of Mr Patel, who had acted as a true and genuine Responsivist would do. In the end, appealing to his electorate to carefully make a choice between the different parties Dr. Savarkar said that the aim of all of them was Swaraj and the only way to it was mass civil disobedience.

OBSTRUCTION NO GOOD

Mr, Mavji Govindji Seth speaking next said that they had to fight an organised and practical bureaucracy. It was no use indulging in beautiful dreams and being visionaries, They must be practical men and face the facts, Walk-out and walk-in and all sorts of obstruction had done them no good during the past three years; and they should not allow themselves to be deluded by such a phraseology. The right way to fight a bureaucracy that had no reservations was to pay it in the same coins That was the practice adopted by the late Lokamanya Tilak who was the greatest politician of the century and Indians should follow him.

Mr, Jayakar who dwelt at length on the importance of the business that was to come up before the next sessions of the Legislative Assembly advised the electorate to ask a straight question to the Swarajist candidates for the Assembly whether they were going to attend that sessions. Will they be in their seats when the important questions are discussed on the floor of the House and act as the interests of the country demanded them or they were to abide by the resolution of the Cawnpore Congress and walk-out of the legislature until the national demands were granted. The Swarajists would say that the Congress at Assam would decide it, But was it honest for any one to ask for the vote of the electorate on one particular programme and change it after being elected without even consulting that electorate at the instance of the Congress? asked Mr. Jayakar.

ALLEGATIONS OF OFFICE-HUNTING REFUTED.

Refuting the allegation that the Responsivists were actuated by the desire to accept Government jobs and high salaries and they were all wobblers and job-hunters, Mr, Jayakar said that theirs was an honest programme, and the Responsivists did not want to cheat their electorate by promising them one thing and doing another, It was, therefore, for the voter to select the best of the several parties asking for his vote and support it wholeheartedly,

Dr. Welkar in concluding the proceedings of the meeting narrated the circumstances under which Lokamanya Tilak had used the term 'Responsive Co-operation' for the first time in the history of political struggle in India while sending a message to the King-Emperor. Responsive co-operation wanted the nation to accept whatever reforms were given and use them in strengthening the nation's fight for more. Full Swaraj and nothing short of it was the best principle but politics demanded of them the strategy of pocketing whatever part of it they could get and continue their fight for more. That was responsive co-operation or whatever other name one chose to give. Dr. Welkar then repudiated the argument that the Responsivists were breaking the Congress. In fact, the father of Responsive co-operation, the late Lokamanya, had brought the Congress to a glorious position and his (Lok. Tilak's) folowers were proud of their only national organisation. But they did not want such a singularly patriotic institution to be made a laughing-stock by walk-out and walk-in resolutions. Concluding Dr. Welkar appealed his hearers to support the Responsivist candidates.

'SWARAJISTS HAVE DECEIVED THEIR ELECTORS."

ELECTION MEETING OF INDIAN NATIONAL PARTY.

Under the auspices of the Indian National Party, a public meeting was held on Saturday evening at the Marwadi Vidyalaya when speeches were delivered by several leaders on the coming elections. Mr. Bhulabhai J. Desai presided.

Mr. N. M. Joshi, who was the first to address the meeting, at the outset, outlined the present political situation and said, when the Reforms were first launched there were two views in the country, viz:—(1) The Reforms were inadequate and did not satisfy the aspirations of the people and that by going to the Councils the inadequacy could be pointed out and proved and (2) that the Reforms were a sham, and it was no use going to the Councils and the Assembly. He thought the latter was not a wise and common sense view.

CONSTRUCTIVE WORK IN ASSEMBLY.

He then asserted that those who had gone to the Councils and the Assembly had made use of these institutions for the good of the country. He had the good fortune to go to the Assembly for six years and had watched its working, and he assured the audience that he had seen a good deal of the constructive work done there. He instanced how the Government of India had promulgated the scheme to Indianise the army and reduced the military expenditure by Rs. 15 crores. They had also done a great deal for the department of Industry and for social reforms by granting franchise to women, and had introduced the Factory Act for the benefit of operatives. They had also passed the Compensation Act for the benefit of Indian labourers. The first Legislative Assembly brought pressure upon the Government to repeal certain repressive legislation. The first legislature also passed a resolution with the tacit consent of the official members to appoint a Royal Commission to examine the situation in India earlier than the prescribed period, although he admitted that that resolution had not been given effect to yet. (Laughter.)

MINISTERS' ACHIEVEMENTS.

Dr. Paranjpye had done some constructive work in the local Council, as Minister, in giving certain rights to the depressed classes, while Sir Gulamhusein Hidayatulla had conferred numerous boons on the district municipalities. The excise minister also had declared that the goal of the government was prohibition, though again, he admitted that it was not achieved yet (laughter.) He, therefore, appealed to the voters to vote only for those who would oppose the government in their reactionary policy and co-operate with them in their constructive work, and not to vote for those who walk-out and walk-in at their plesure.

PLEA FOR SINCERITY AND SELFLESSNESS.

Mr. Erachsha R. Heerjibehedin then said the candidates for elections in the Councils and the Assembly should be sincere, selfless and have absolute devotion to duty without any idea of self-aggrandisement. He doubted whether the followers of Mahatma Gandhi could stand that test. He emphasised that if they had done so, they would have made considerable progress towards the achievment of Swaraj.

WHAT HE WOULD DO IN COUNCIL.

Continuing he said:—He was not in the habit of giving high hopes and lofty promises in advance. But if returned to the Council he did promise to uphold every measure which would lead to the amelioration and welfare of the people. He would certainly oppose every measure which led in the opposite direction, and would as a faithful servant of the people try his level best to accelerate the all-round Indianization of the services. He would strive hard to reduce the terrible unemployment amongst the educated classes. He would suggest remedies for the relief of terrible unemployment in this Presidency by following the example of America, Germany and Japan and establishing trade schools which would give training to thousands of youths who were wasting their time and energy in the arts colleges.

UNEMPLOYMENT AND HEALTH PROBLEMS.

Proceeding, the speaker said, there was no doubt that the problem of unemployment was the problem which was very much neglected by the Central as well as Provincial Legislatures, and beyond passing a resolution or two, nothing, so far as he knew had been done for the relief of the horrible unemployment that was prevalent. The second problem was the problem of health. The great asset of a nation was its health. If there was one cause more important than another for causing poverty of India, it was the ill-health of the Indian nation and one of the causes of unemployment was naturally ill-health which worked in a vicious circle. Ill-health led to incapacity to work and poverty, and poverty in its turn led to ill-health.

Concluding, he said:—"These are two of the greatest problems to be solved and as you know too well, our Government could throw away 6 crores of rupees in the waters of the Back Bay for the benefit of unborn posterity and starve every nation-building department with the usual excuse of the lack of funds."

Mr. S. C. Joshi admitted at the outset that he was a novice in politics and yet he was a candidate. (Laughter.)

He admitted also that he had not studied political problems, but as a candidate he put forth his views on the present political situation (Laughter.) He then outlined the different political parties which had been formed lately and said if he was elected to the Council he would adopt measures to redress the grievances of the people and improve their lot.

"SWARAJISTS HAVE DECEIVED ELECTORS."

Mr. M. A. Jinnah then said he had been waiting till all the vilifications, allegations charges and misrepresentations advanced against him had been finished by the opposite camp, and when they had done so, he would select an occasion to deal with and reply to all those charges. He regretted that Mr. Nariman should have misrepresented him and also a gentleman who intoxicated by his success at Madras should have the temerity to say in Bombay that he (speaker) had deceived his electors. He proposed to prove to the hilt that the Swaraj Party had undoubtedly deceived their electors. That they (the Swaraj Party) had not fulfilled the pledges, and the promises which they gave to their electors. If, in spite of that, they were convinced that the Swarajist were in the right, he would accept their verdict and would not tell them not to vote for him.

SEND BEST MEN TO COUNCILS.

They were passing through a critical time and he thought that it was to the interest of the country that they should send their best men to manage the country's affairs.

A voice:—Where are the best men?

Mr. Jinnah:—You have Satyamurti, why not send him.

Mr. Jinnah continuing said a trained electorate was the foundation of Responsible Government. The voters were the judges and whatever verdict they gave the responsibility would be theirs and not Mr. Jinnah's

A voice.—And not Mr. Nariman's.

Mr. Jinnah:—And not Mr. Satyamurti's (Laughter.)

The Chairman, in winding up the proceedings, said as students of politics it was their duty to examine the present political condition of the country. About a year ago, he was requested by Mr. Jinnah to study the history of the political struggle of India since the introduction of the reforms, and he found that in politics what was true for our country was not so for the other. If non-co-operation was adopted in the true spirit, there was no question of its success, but he asked whether it was followed in the true spirit.

GIVE OTHER PARTY A CHANCE.

Then there was the policy of "mend or end" and again he asked if the result coincided with the profession and claims of its adherence. Mahatmaji honestly professed that his policy had failed and for that Indians were responsible and not Mahatmaji. There was another party now who honestly thought that they should have a chance, and if the adherents of non-co-operation and the obstructions admitted defeat it was but fair that they should give a chance to the other party.

The meeting terminated with a vote of thanks to the Chairman.

ENTHUSIASTIC MEETING AT BANDRA.

SUPPORT FOR CONGRESS CANDIDATES

A largely attended meeting was held at Bandra in the Cinema de Luxe yesterday evening under the presidentship of Mr. S. S. Naik to support the Congress candidates Mr. G. B. Trivedi and Mr Bhojane and Dr. Deshmukh for the University.

Mr. Jaysukhlal Mehta emphasised the importance of supporting the Congress candidates only in the interest of the country. He said the Congress alone had a definite programme and exhorted the voters to throw their strength on the side of the Congress by electing Mr. Trivedi and Bhojane for the local Council on behalf of the Thana District and Dr. Deshmukh for the University.

Dr. Deshmukh asked the audience to vote for the Congress candidates only as the programme of the Congress was the only programme of self-respect and self-sacrifice. He said the policy of walk-out and walk-in now so freely criticised was not the policy laid down by the Congress to be followed always and at all times. It was not a policy at all but it was a manifestation of resentment at the treatment meted out to the Indians here and abroad.

After a short speech by Dr. Sathaye, Mr. Bhojane addressed the meeting at great length asking for solid support to the Congress and a spirited exhortation by Mr. Trivedi who has now come to work under the Congress banner terminated an enthusiastic meeting.

INDEPENDENT CONGRESS PARTY IN C. P.

ST OF CANDIDATES FOR LEGISLATURES.

JUBBULPORE, Oct. 9.

A Provincial branch of the Independent Congress Party has been formed for C. P. Hindusthanee Districts. The party has adopted the following candidates to the Legislative Assembly and the local Council:—

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY:—C. P. Hindi divisions,—Dr. H. S. Gour and Kunjbeharilal Agnihotri. For the Assembly, the Landholders' party supporth Seth Jamnadas of Jubbulpore. For C. P. Legislative Council the following candidates have been adopted for the seats noted against their names. Jubbulpore and Nerbudda division landholders: Shyamsunder Bhargava. The University: Manohar Krishna Golwalkar. Jubbulpore division Urban: Gyanchandra Verma. Jubbulpore City: Probhatchandra Bose. Nerbadda Division Urban: Gajadhar Parshad Jaiswal. Chhatisgarh division Urban: E. Raghavendrarao. Jubbulpore district South: Kanchedilal. Saugor rural: Dehendranath Mukherji. Damoh rural: Gokulchand Singai. Seoni rural: Prabhakar Dhandiraj Jatar. Mandla: Umeshdatta Pathale. Hoshangabad rural: Benimadho Awasthi. Narsinghpur rural: Chaudhry Daulatsinha. Betul rural: Ramprasad Avasthi. Nimar rural: Gopalrao Joshi. Bilaspur rural: Thakur Chhedi Lal. Raipur South: Ravishankar Shukul. Nominations for the remaining four seats will be announced in the course of the next week.

Mr. E. Raghavendra Rao Bar-at-law was unanimously adopted President of the Provincial party. Shambhudayal Misra and Debi Prasad were appointed secretaries and Shyamsunder Bhargava, Treasurer of the Party. Mr. P. C. Bose, Dr, H. S. Gour and Ravishanker Shukul have been appointed members of the Executive Council.—A. P.

"OBLIGING THE RESPONSIVISTS"

C P GOVERNMENT AND ASSEMBLY ELECTIONS

(From Our Correspondent)

NAGPUR, Oct. 9.

Commenting on the election propaganda the "Hitvada" says that "the result of the contest between Dr. Monje and Mr. Abhyankar is sure to influence the elections to the Local Council but if our information is correct, the Local Government is thinking of obliging the Responsivists by fixing the date of the Assembly elections to suit their convenience. If this is correct, the action of the Local Government is liable to many interpretations.

NOMINATION DAY FOR C. P. CONSTITUENCY.

NAGPUR, Oct. 9.

To-day's C. P. Gazette announces the dates of nomination and polling of the Assembly elections of the C. P. Constituency. Nominations of candidates of the Mahomedan and non-Mahomedan and Landholders constituencies of the Legislative Assembly will be received on the 20th instant. Scrutiny will take place on the 21st instant. Votes for Mahomedan and Non-Mahomedan constituencies will be recorded on the 16th November next and that of the landholders on the 17th.—A., P.

BIHAR COUNCIL ELECTION DATES

PATNA, Oct. 8.

The Government of Bihar and Orissa have fixed the dates for the various stages of the coming elections to the Legislative Council and the Legislative Assembly. All nomination papers must be delivered to the Returning Officers between the 23rd of October and the 1st of November. Scrutiny of nominations will be made on the 2nd November in respect of Mahomedan and 3rd November in respect of the other constituencies. Polling will take place on the 29th for Mahomedan constituencies and on the 30th for non-Mahomedan constituencies. —A. P.

DATES FOR RECORDING VOTES IN U P

ALLAHABAD October 9.

The recording of votes for the elections to the Legislative Assembly for the U. P. Landholders' constituency and the European constituency of the United Provinces take place on November 15 and for the urban and rural constituencies on November 25 and 26. For the Local council the recording of votes takes place for the European constituency on November 15, for the various urban and rural constituencies on November 25 and 26 and for the talqdars constituency on November 15. The attestation of votes for the Agra landholders (North and South) is fixed for November 15. Voting papers for the U.P. Chamber of Commerce constituency must be sent in on or before November 4 and counting will take place on November 25. The counting of votes for the Upper India Chamber of Commerce takes place on November 15 and the attestation of votes for the University on November 15. The results of the general elections will be known before the end of November.—A,P.

IS MR. JAYAKAR A WOBBLER?

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I was much pained to read references by several speakers at yesterday's meeting to Mr. M. R. Jayakar as a wobbler. A certain latitude is always allowed to speakers at election meetings and we have always to expect flowery expressions from rival candidates against each other. What I feel the most, however, is that Mr. Jayakar is chosen as the principal target for such attacks and it is tried to give him the nickname of 'Wobbler'. It is such mud in these processes of mud-slinging which sticks afterwards. Is it fair and just to give such an appellation to Mr. Jayakar? I had the honour of acknowledging Mr, Jayakar as my leader for the short time I was in the Bombay Council and have also watched his work afterwards. Let me say that his leadership of the Swaraj Party in the Bombay Council was unsullied and untarnished. He was all what a leader ought to be, not only the leader of a Party but the leader of the Opposition—courteous, kind, with plenty of forensic abilities, a keen debator, a polish and cultured speaker and with all this a man of sterling character and independence. He undertook his duties of leadership with no light-hearted manner and his conception of the Swaraj Party's mandate was almost too conscientious and meticulous. We threw out two money bills almost in the beginning of the Council session and held out against any member accepting appointments even on select committees. Not only this but the Swaraj Party members refused even to join the rest of the Council in a group photograph which was taken at the top. We also refused nomination of Chairmanship by the President. It goes without saying that we abstained as a party from attending any Government functions. Mr. Jayakar stuck to all this policy to the last and religiously avoided any dinners at Government House or even such dinners which might be considered quasi-official. While the Bombay Council under the leadership of Mr. Jayakar was thus proving its mettle and strength as a staunch N. C. O. and manifesting its loyalty to the creed of the Swaraj Party and its election pledges, events were shaping themselves quite differently in the Legislative Assembly. I need not enter into details but would only say that the watering of the original principles and policy of the Swaraj Party began in the Legislative Assembly—with what results the country is at present witnessing. And yet Mr. Jayakar is called a 'wobbler'. I do not hold with him on the question of acceptance of offices which is the only difference between him and the Swarajists but do not think it right or fair to call a leader like Mr. Jayakar a 'wobbler' on the grounds of his difference only. I am reminded in this connection of a story with regard to life in ancient Sparta. It was considered there a worse crime to be detected as a thief than the committal of a theft. A Spartan youth allowed his stomach to be torn open by an animal which he had stolen in his vest rather than be detected in his theft. Some of our Swarajists appear to be following this principle. The only fault, apparently, of Mr. Jayakar is that he is an honest politician. He is an earnest and devoted admirer of Mahatmaji and does not like to conceal his real thoughts and views. Some others can manage to do it. He has sacrificed money and honours and has been consistently Swadeshi in his thoughts and manners. Fight if you like against Mr. Jayakar's responsivism but do not call him a 'wobbler.'—Yours, etc.

J. K. MEHTA.

Bombay, Oct. 7.

TEXTILE DEPRESSION

NOT CONFINED TO BOMBAY ALONE,

PLEA FOR DUTY ON TEXTILE IMPORTS

DELHI, October 8.

The Textile Tariff Board commenced its enquiry here to-day and examined three witnesses, Messrs. Shankerlal and Sita Ram, representatives of the Delhi Cloth and General Mills and of the Birla Mills respectively and the Industrial Surveyor of Delhi. They visited the Delhi cloth market in the afternoon.

The cotton mill representatives told the President that the present depression in the Cotton Textile Industry was not confined to Bombay alone but extended to upcountry as well. It affected all mills in the same centre alike. The Delhi Cloth Mills were doing rather well while Birla's were making 3 per cent. profit after providing for depreciation.

JAPANESE COMPETITION

The witnesses agreed that Japanese goods were displacing more British than Indians goods in India. They in upper India were facing more competition from Bombay goods than from Japanese. Bombay was manufacturing more and more of the coarser cloth in which they had a sort of monopoly in part.

BANKING FACILITIES.

The question of borrowing facilities was discussed at length. Mr. Shankerlal stated that Indian Banks had not sufficient means to advance long term loans and the exchange Banks did not do it. He, therefore suggested that the Imperial Bank should advance loans to approved concerns at bank rate and the Tariff Board should recommend it. In Delhi he said with the exception of the Birla Mills no concern was offered facilities by the Imperial Bank. He thought there was no legitimate reason for this discrimination.

With regard to railway freights they suggested that the lowest rates should be given them for importing their raw materials and exporting finished goods to the markets.

The President promised to recommend the suggestion to the Railway Rates Tribunal for enquiry.

14 P. C. DUTY ON IMPORTED GOODS URGED.

The witnesses proposed a duty of 14 per cent on all imported cotton goods and on all yarn of counts below 40. It was agreed that the prices of all cotton goods would be raised but not to a very appreciable extent on Indian goods and that would help them to clear their stocks and free them from future accumulations.

The President:—If as you say the purchasing power of the ryot has gone down, why should you ask him to pay more for his cotton goods by imposing a duty.

Mr. Sitaram:—It is in the interest of Indian industry and the ryot would not grudge it.

The witnesses further proposed a 5 per cent. export duty on cotton and bounties on Indian yarn and cloth exported to foreign countries. They thought the latter method would free them from Bombay's competition.

Sardar Mehtab Singh, Industrial Surveyor, told the Board that he had gained the impression from the Delhi millowners that though there had been good monsoons in recent years the demand for cloth had not increased in the Delhi market. This was partly due to the ryot's money being locked up in uncultivated lands which they would develop later.

He agreed that Japan was displacing more British than Indian cotton goods. Indian labour, he thought, had become more efficient during the last ten years. The witness proposed a duty of 14 per cent on imported cotton cloth and yarn below 30 counts. He thought the duty would have no effect on the handloom industry as it always used yarn of more than 30 counts.—Associated Press.

NO NEED FOR PROTECTION

DELHI, Oct. 9.

Members of the Textile Tariff Board visited cotton mills in Delhi in the morning and in the afternoon examined Mr. Gray, Chairman of the Punjab Chamber of Commerce, who represented the views of piecegoods importers in Delhi and Amritsar. Mr. Gray told the Board that the present trade depression was a world wide one and was not confined to Bombay and Ahmedabad. Witness said unlike the steel industry, there was no foreign competition for the textile industry. Foreign competition always adjusted the prices of the cotton goods at the lowest figure. Moreover they should not have protection for an industry such as cotton industry which was the life of the people. Therefore he did not advocate any form of protection.

GLUT IN PRODUCTION.

Regarding the suggestion of the Bombay millowners that they should be given five per cent. protection on account of the double shift system prevalent in Japan, the witness said that prices in India were at least 50 per cent. above the pre war level and what was needed was to get prices reduced rather than impose duties. In England, they were cutting down production to avoid loss, while in Bombay they went on prohibiting irrespective whether there was any demand for their goods. He agreed that Japan was badly hitting both India and Lancashire in Indian markets but he could not say how to stop this.

JAPANESE COMPETITION.

Regarding Japanese competition, the witness said it was in theory that Japanese goods displaced more of the British than Indian goods, but it was not true in practice. In North India Japanese competition was still unknown. Here Japan had cut out what Germany had before the war in India in textile trade. Moreover Japan's name was in the mud in upper India markets ever since the last war. Witness said that depreciated currency was good for no country and much less for India. Low exchange attracted all raw material of a country to foreign lands and thus raised prices of all commodities within that country. What was needed in India was a fixed and stable exchange and it should not be interfered with by the Tariff Board or any other agency. Regarding management of cotton mills Mr. Gray suggested that managing agents should not be allowed to speculate in cotton. They should buy cotton on the mills account only and not on personal account.—A. P.

PRISON REFORM IN BURMA.

PROPOSAL FOR A PREVENTIVE SCHOOL.

RANGOON, Oct. 9.

A Government resolution has been published to-day prefacing the recommendations of Mr. A. Paterson, his Majesty's Commissioner for Prisons in England and Wales who came to Burma at the request of the Local Government to advise generally on jail conditions in Burma as well as on the possibility of introducing a modified form of the Brostal system.

The resolution states that Mr. Paterson's experience of the young criminal is unique and the recommendations he makes in his report are therefore deserving of the most careful and sympathetic consideration. The report is sub-divided into three main heads, the prevention of crime, the treatment of young offenders, and jail management and discipline. The recommendations, 24 in number, are dealt with seriatim and analysed briefly in the resolution.

PREVENTION OF CRIME.

Mr. Paterson has made five recommendations on the prevention of crime and the resolution states that these five recommendations, the Governor-in-Council proposes to have examined in detail by a representative committee. One of the recommendations is that Government shall take power in a Provincial Act to establish a preventive school to which the court may commit boys under 14 who are living in such circumstances as will ordinarily conduce to crime and cannot be dealt with by voluntary agencies.

The resolution concludes by expressing warm appreciation of Mr. Paterson's work and grateful thanks to him.—A. P.

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT IN SALSETTE.

(Continued from page 6.)

is patronised at present by Europeans (though the number of Indians going there is much larger) may be neglected by the new municipality and the Europeans going there might be put to some discomforts. Otherwise, there was no reason whatsoever why there should have been this distrust of the new Municipality which has got in its municipal area an intelligent and cultured population. It is these distrusts which are at the root of the failure of our Local Self-Government. There is no reason why Juhu which is a small strip of sea-shore should remain as a separate municipality with the Collector of Bombay Suburbon district as its president while the whole of the surrounding area from the limits of Khar northwards upto the furthermost point of Versowa will be constituted into a municipality. I am sure there will be complications arising from such a situation which will lead neither to the good of the new municipality nor to that of Juhu.

Include Juhu in Joint Municipality.

The very first work for the new municipality to do should be to press for the inclusion of Juhu within its municipal limits and even now it is not too late for the residents of Juhu to protest against their contemplated ostracism and to press for inclusion within the new municipality. The Collector apprehends that the full development of Juhu as the Brighton of Bombay may be interrupted if it is included within the new municipality. The public has by now got sufficient experience of the capacity of a Government Department to create new Brightons on the Back Bay Reclamation and will not be misled into thinking that a popularly constituted municipality cannot look after a sea side resort like Juhu. It is a reactionary and retrograde proposal and the Juhu people, I hope, will not accept it.

No Central Board.

I commend, however, the Government's decision not to have a central board for all the suburbs as was recommended by the Local Self Government Committee. Such a board is not favoured by the suburban population and it is well that the Government also do not contemplate establishing one. The remaining areas in South Salsette chose to have the present Notified Area Committees continued with a little more extended power and the Government has accepted naturally that recommendation. To my mind, this step also does not mean for progress and I am sure, people of all these areas will before long begin to ask for a joint or separate municipality when they feel tired of their notified area committees. It was expected that the Vankola Cantonment would be removed from its present site when Local Self-Government was introduced in Salsette and new arrangements made for its administration. There is no reason why such a salubrious area should be cut off from the surrounding areas and reserved for an Army Cantonment for which there does not appear to be any necessity in these parts. Now that Colaba has been reclaimed and a wide area is added to it the regiments quartered at Santa Cruz may well be removed to Colaba and the whole of this area handed over to the new municipality.

COAL WAR HAVOC

IMMINENCE OF FUEL FAMINE

LATER DELIVERY PRICES BOUNDING

LONDON, Oct 9,

How the coal shortage in consequence of the British Strike is hampering the Continental manufacturers is illustrated by a Gothenburg message which records the imminence of fuel famine, The message adds that dealers have hitherto postponed purchases, hoping for an early end of the British dispute, and it is now impossible to secure coal for November delivery, The prices for later delivery are bounding daily. A contract for five thousand tons has been lodged in America at fifty-four shillings a ton. Difficulties have been accentuated by the freight rates having been recently doubled.—Reuter's Special Service.

WITHDRAWAL OF SAFETY-MEN.

NOT SERIOUSLY TAKEN.

LONDON, Oct. 9.

The Executive Council of the National Federation of Colliery enginemen, boilermen and mechanics which controls practically all safetymen has decided not to withdraw safetymen from coalmines.

"I can say plainly that the Miners' Federation is unable in any part of Britain to withdraw real safetymen," declared Mr. Shirkie, Secretary, National Federation of colliery, engine men, boilermen and mechanics in an interview with Reuter. He added, "We don't take their resolution seriously" because practically all safetymen were controlled by this Federation which was not going to withdraw them.—Reuter.

"NOT PENNY OFF PAY,"

MINERS' SLOGAN.

LONDON, October 8.

Mr. Cook stated that the Miners' Delegate Conference was recommending the districts to endorse the South Wales resolution. The Executive of the Miners' Federation meet on Thursday to act upon the decision of the districts and carry out the policy of the resolution. Mr. Cook emphasised that the preamble of the resolution made it clear that the Miners' Federation had now withdrawn its previous offer to negotiate with regard to the wages and the slogan "Not penny off the pay, not second on the day" was now resurrected.—Reuter.

ROYAL AIRSHIP BASE.

INITIATION CEREMONY AT KARACHI

KARACHI, October 9.

Several hundred people witnessed an interesting ceremony last evening on the site of the Royal Airship base when the first piece of the steel structural work of the new airship "Hangar" was hoisted into position from a gantry 200 feet high and bolted to a solid concrete bed. The ceremony was performed by the wife of the Agent of Armstrong Construction Company, Mrs. T. C. Frampton, who after unfurling the Union Jack screwed the first silver plated nut joining the steel column with the concrete bed and after breaking a bottle of champagne over the site declared the new structure well and truly laid.—A.P.

S. AFRICAN DEPUTATION IN LAHORE

PLETHORA OF GARDEN PARTIES.

LAHORE, Oct. 9.

The South African Deputation arrived here this morning. Soon after arrival, they visited the North-Western Railway Workshop and breakfasted at Government House. They then visited the Lahore Medical and Veterinary Colleges. In the evening the Deputation divided themselves in five groups and attended five garden parties given in their honour. These were given by Sir Shade Lal, Lala Harkishenlal, Chaudhury Shahbuddin Sir Fazli Hussain and Sir Mahomed Shafi. At 8-15 they attended a small dinner party at which besides the Deputationists, the principal guests were Sir Malcolm and Lady Hailey, Sir Shadi Lal and Sir Mahomed Shafi.

The Deputation leave to-night at 11 and reach Delhi to-morrow morning.—A. P.

The fixture between Queens Park and Air drieonians was not played.

English League beat Irish League by six goals to one at Belfast.

In Glasgow Cup final Celtic beat Rangers by one goal to nil at Hampdenpark.

154 PERSONS ENTOMBED

TERRIBLE MINING DISASTER

RESCUE WORK IN PROGRESS

LONDON, October 9.

Dundee, (Natal).—Four Europeans and 150 natives have been entombed in the Durban navigation colliery at Dannhauser as the result of an explosion in a shaft. 11 dead natives have hitherto been brought up by rescuers, who are now searching at deeper levels.—Reuter.

SOUTH AFRICAN NATIONAL MEMORIAL.

TO BE UNVEILED BY MRS L BOTHA

RUGBY, October 9

The South African National Memorial at Delville Wood in Somme will be unveiled tomorrow by Mrs. Louis Botha, General Hertzog, Prime Minister of the Union and many eminent South Africans will be present together with Marshal Joffre, representing the French and Field Marshal Lord Haig representing the British Armies. The memorial is dedicated to all South Africans who gave their lives in the War as is shown by the inscription on it which is graven both in English and Dutch and reads "To immortal deed from South Africa who at the call of duty made great sacrifice on the battlefields of Africa, Asia and Europe and on the sea this memorial is dedicated in proud and grateful recognition by their countrymen." Many of those attending the ceremony will be taken there and back tomorrow in a special fleet of the Imperial Airways machines.—B O W.

BOMBAY MILL "PURCHASE" STUNT

NO CONFIRMATION AT OSAKA.

LONDON, October 9.

Osaka.—Local enquiries elicited no information with regard to the reported Japanese purchase of the Indian cotton mills.—Reuter.

MIDNAPORE FLOODS.

TERRIBLE LOSS OF LIFE AND PROPERTY.

CALCUTTA, Oct. 8.

A Government communique on the Midnapur flood states that about 500 square miles were affected and paddy crops were totally destroyed, many cattle died and thousands of houses collapsed. There was no death from starvation but 4 deaths occurred through house collapses. Ten relief centres with the co-operation of non-official bodies have been opened and Rs. 65,000 allotted for gratuitous relief. The flood is gradually subsiding and conditions are improving.—A.P.

BEAUTIES OF MATHEMATICS.

LECTURE BY BOY PRODIGY

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

Mr. S. Rajanarayanan, who is already well-known to the public of Bombay by this time and is now on his way to England delighted a large audience with his splendid lecture on "Beauties of Mathematics and an appreciation of Shakespeare" the other day under the auspices of the Pathare Prabhu Social Samaj, when Prof. V. G. Rao presided.

Mr. S. Rajanarayanan revealed the beauties of Mathematics in a popular manner. His speech was punctuated here and there with remarkable flashes of thought and expression. He held the large audience under a spell as it were for more than an hour and a half.

The lecturer gave a bird's eye view of his favourite subject in the beginning. He gave a detailed account of the great men who had enriched the science with their brilliant productions i.e. Fermat, Descartes, Newton and others. He led the audience through the intricate and bewildering meshes of the subject, thus exhibiting a profound mastery of the subject.

The lecturer then began to speak on Shakespeare. He compared him with the Eastern dramatists. He discussed Shakespeare under the various heads of man, poet and dramatist. He traced the Elizabethan Renaissance to its sources. He gave original criticism on the plays of the great dramatist.

The president in his concluding remarks complimented the young man in high terms on his brilliant lecture and hoped that he would serve his country by making brilliant researches in the field of Mathematics. A Marathi poem was composed on the spot in honour of the distinguished visitor by Mr. R. B. Kirtikar The meeting terminated with a vote of thanks to the distinguished lecturer.

MOPLAHS AND ANDAMANS.

SCHEME OF COLONISATION

GOVERNMENT REJECT MAJORITY REPORT

SIMLA, October 8.

A decision to put the Mappilla colonisation scheme on a voluntary basis is announced in a comprehensive Home Department resolution which hreviews critically the report of the Andaman Deputation published to-day. The deputation consisting of Mr. Schmanad and Syed Murtaza, members of the Assembly, Mir Abbas Ali, member of the local Council and Dr. K. D. Mugaseth, was appointed to remove misconceptions regarding the Andamans by enabling them in particular to see for themselves how Mappilla convicts lived with their families. But as the offer to the deputation was not readily accepted, Sir Alexander Muddiman in the meanwhile toured through the Settlement and his visit facilitated the consideration and adoption of salutary measures which have contributed immensely to the moral and material welfare of the convicts.

GOVERNMENT'S DISAPPOINTMENT.

The Government of India hoped the deputation would assist them with helpful suggestions for the welfare of the Mappilla colonists, but regret to record their sense of disappointment. Dr. Mugaseth presented a minority report which, though on occasions showing misapprehension of the facts, is an impartial account and Government thanks him for the care and ability which it evidences. The Majority Report Government holds to be largely vitiated by inaccuracy of premises, and on the ground that it contains much that is of a misleading nature, the Government resolution refutes a number of statements made by the Deputation. The resolution holds that reckless statements, with which it says the Deputation's report abounds, indicate neglect on the par of its authors to ascertain the true facts of the case, Government thinks the colonisation scheme is the most humane solution of the problem of dealing with the Mappillahs who were led into committing serious crimes by the inflammatory utterances of political leaders. While political considerations could not be allowed again to intervene to their disadvantage, Government however recognising that public opinion may for a time be misled and agitated by unfounded charges have reconsidered the position and have decided to define the future policy to show once fod all that Government have no other consideration except the welfare of the Mappillahs.

THE ALTERED SCHEME.

The scheme shall, in future, be regulated by the following principles:—

(1) The Mappillah Colonisation Scheme will continue on its present lines but on a voluntary basis; (2) any of the present Mappillah settlers in the Andamans who wish to return to the jails in India and to send their wives and families back to Malabar will be allowed to do so; (3) long term Mappillah prisoners now in the jails in India will be given the option between remaining in jails and taking up the freer life of a settler in the Andamans. Prisoners who may volunteer hereafter to go to the Andamans will also have the option after they have been in the islands for one year of returning to the jails in India, and sending their wives and families back to Malabar; (4) where Mappillah convicts have chosen life in the Andamans and wish to have their wives and children with them Government will arrange to convey their wives and near relations to the Islands. Able-bodied relations will be required to earn their own living after the first month.—A.P.

FUTURE WORKING OF RAILWAYS

STRENUOUS WORK AHEAD

SIMLA, October 8,

Sir Clement Hindley addressing the Railway Conference said he wished to dispel the impression that a revolution in railway working in India was perhaps imposed upon railway managers and railwaymen from outside. Speaking with thirty-years' experience of work on Indian railways, he testified to the fact that railwaymen and railway managers had never been wanting either in intelligence or in enterprise, The revolution was rather in the ranks of Government, in the Legislature and in the public opinion in India, It was not until that revolution had happened amongst their masters, that they as craftsmen were able to produce proper results of their energies and intelligence.

For many years they suffered a kind of oppression and like the children of Israel they had got out, and they were now on the verge of enjoying the promised land of a free field for their enterprise and energy. But they had not yet solved any of the larger outstanding problems of railway business. They were just beginning to feel the difficulties and had to work harder and fight harder with the help of the organisation they had built up. Now that they had escaped from the dangers of bankruptcy, and had been able to attract new capital to their business, it was time they put their shop windows in order and showed to the public that they had something to offer to them that it was worth while to pay for. (Loud Applause.)—A.P.

A message from Ootacamund says that the wedding of the Hon. Cicely Goschen and Captain Portal is now fixed to take place at St. George's Cathedral, Madras, on Saturday the 27th November.

Syedna Taher Saifudeen Saheb, high priest of the Borah community in India accompanied by a number of disciples arrived in Madras on Friday by a special train from Poona. A grand reception was accorded to him by members of his community in Madras.

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MADRAS WOMENS CONFERENCE.

LADY GOSCHEN TO PRESIDE

MADRAS, October 9.

Madras will be the first of the provinces to hold a constituent conference in connection with the All-India Conference of Women on educational reform to be held at Poona in January. The Madras Conference will be held at the Senate House on the 16th instant and will be opened by Viscountess Goschen. The forenoon of the day will be devoted to the passing of resolutions and election of representatives for Poona.—A.P.

TRAIN DERAILMENT NEAR AMRITSAR

AMRITSAR, October 10.

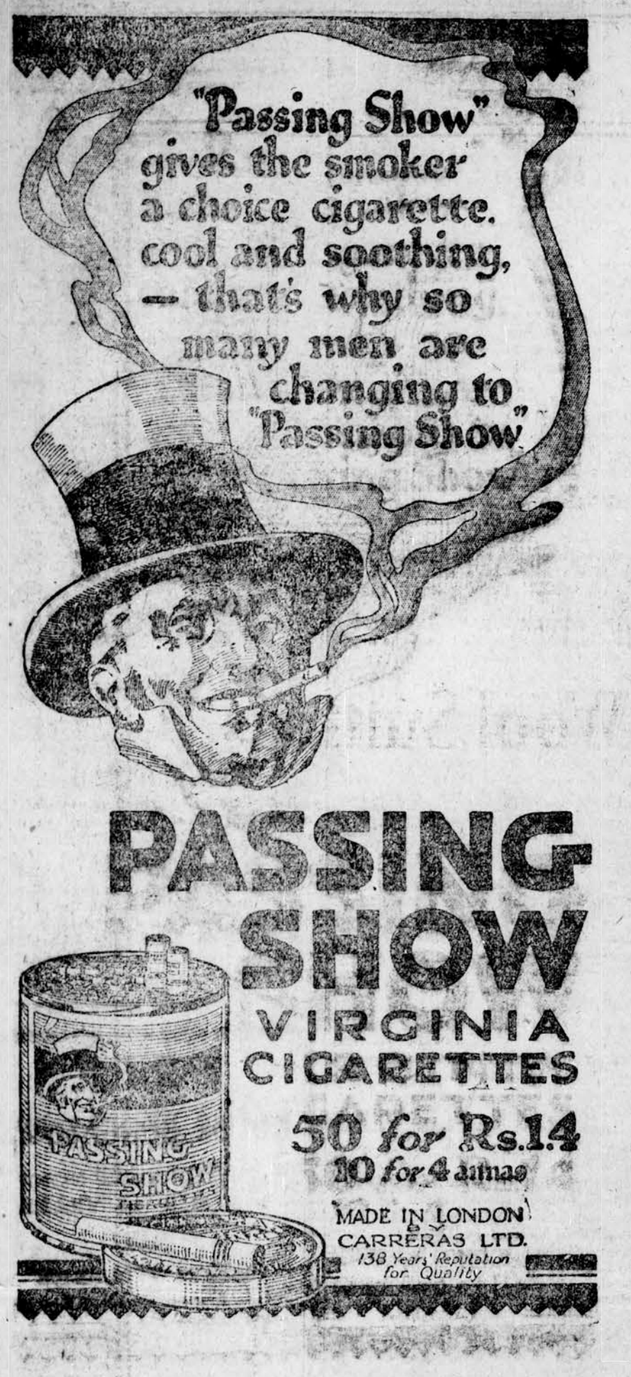
Owing to the derailment of the engine, a second-class bogey and an inter-class bogey of the 86-Down Bombay mail near Amritsar station at 10.15 p.m. the driver, the fireman, two European passengers and three Indian passengers, including a lady, were injured. The injured, some of whom were rendered unconscious, were treated at once and none of the injuries proved to be serious. Traffic was delayed for some hours but has now been restored.—A.P.

INDIAN SEA AND LAND CUSTOMS REVENUE

CALCUTTA, October 9.

A communique issued by the Department of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics states that during September last the total Indian sea and land customs revenue amounted to Rs. 417 lakhs against Rs. 404 lakhs in the preceding month. Total revenue realised in six months from April to September was Rs. 2,366 lakhs against Rs. 2,269 lakhs in the same period last year. Import duties contributed Rs. 1997 lakhs. Protective special duties on imports collected during the last six months yielded Rs. 159 lakhs.—A.P.

Mahatma Gandhi's fast was commemorated in Bangalore city area by a two days programme of prayers for communal unity and in charkha and physical culture demonstrations.



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Calcium is life itself to body-cells, for without it the cells die, and even a slight shortage is nowadays recognised as the underlying cause of many common ailments.

In nursing mothers there is a heavy loss of calcium by the bones and tissues, and any deficiency is quickly shown by decay of teeth, lactational headaches and general weakness. The baby, too, is under-developed, with weak bones and delayed dentition.

Kalzana is a potent means of restoring normal calcium metabolism in nursing mothers. It quickly dispels weakness, debility and irritability, and prevents loss of teeth. At the same time it ensures strong bones, sound teeth and a robust constitution to the child. Invaluable in delayed and painful dentition.

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MALARIA RICKETS EXCESSIVE PERSPIRATION

NEW INDIA ASSURANCE CO. LTD.

CAPITAL TO BE REDUCED

An extraordinary general meeting of the New India Assurance Co., Ltd., was held on Thursday, Mr. N. B. Saklatwalla presiding. The Chairman moved the following resolution:—

"That the Capital of the Company be reduced from rupees ten crores divided into 8 lakh shares of Rs. 125 each with Rs. 25 each paid up to rupees six crores of Rs. 75 each with Rs. 15 each paid up and that such reduction be effected by returning by instalments and at times hereinafter mentioned paid up capital to the extent of Rs. 10 per share on the expiration of two months from the date of the order of the High Court confirming this resolution for reduction of capital and that the other moiety on the expiration of fourteen months from the date of the same order."

Mr. S. N. Pochkhanawalla seconded.

Mr. F. D. Shamdasani moved an amendment to the effect that the shares be of Rs. 50 each instead of Rs. 75, on which paid up amount should be Rs. 10 instead of Rs. 15 as now proposed.

The amendment was lost and the original proposition carried unanimously.

DIFFICULTIES OF INSURANCE BUSINESS.

An ordinary general meeting of the above Company was held on Thursday, Mr. N. B. Saklatwalla presiding.

The Chairman, in the course of his speech, said they had cancelled all American business except a very little, and they were now watching the results carefully. They were, however, nursing other foreign business, as not all foreign business was unprofitable. London business too was not very remunerative last year.

They had already selected two Indians for training in first class foreign insurance offices. The Board had decided to start a life department, and the matter was receiving their best attention.

Continuing he said:—

Before closing this speech, there is one other matter I would like to touch upon. We have heard it mentioned that the Company should strive for Indian business. We can only say that the Company wants Indian business and has been striving very hard to secure it. We think we have been successful, as the volume of Indian business compared with that of other companies could only be regarded as satisfactory.

PUBLIC'S LACK OF INTEREST.

We encounter, however, many difficulties, one of which is that some of the Indian insuring public do not show any great disposition to support Indian companies, and in many cases, if they come to us, they seem to expect that an Indian company should pay them more discount than the foreign company which they have previously been insured with. Such conditions are very unfair to an Indian company.

UNEQUAL COMPETITION.

Another great difficulty is the existing state of Fire insurance tariff conditions in Bombay, and also, for that matter, elsewhere in India. In actual practice there is no tariff, since the business goes to the highest discount bidder, and there are many foreign companies who can afford to bid higher than this Company. Thus, while there is supposed to be equal competition, there is unequal competition, and this unequal competition is to the disadvantage of newly established companies.

We are informed, however, that the Bombay Fire Insurance Association is endeavouring to "put its house in order", and that shortly strenuous endeavours will be made to secure honourable adherence to revised regulations which will be brought into force.

He then moved the adoption of the report.

Mr. Narottam Morarji seconded.

After several shareholders had spoken Mr. Shamdasani said their premium income was dwindling every year. The premiums collected on Indian business was being wasted in foreign countries by way of commission he complained.

The Chairman in replying to the questions said there were only four Europeans in their offices.

The report was adopted after Mr. Shamdasani's amendment for a Committee was rejected.

A dividend of Re. 1 was then sanctioned, and retiring directors re-elected.

JUSTICE PARTY LEADER'S LAMENT

MADRAS, October 8.

The Rajah of Panagal, Chief Minister said to an Associated Press representative this morning with reference to the coming elections:—

The Justice Party is working under a severe handicap. It appears the Brahmins have combined to get the Justice candidates defeated. Village accountants and village priests are very brisk exercising their influence over the rural population while in the towns it is apprehended that the vakils and persons in authority are interesting themselves in bringing about the defeat of the Justice candidates.

It is understood the South Indian Railway will shortly announce reductions in the first, second and third class through fares over their lines.—A.P.

Mr. D. G. Harris, Consulting Engineer to the Government of India, arrived in Madras on Friday from Simla to discuss the Mettur project with the Chief Engineer for Irrigation. He left Madras the same night for Erode to visit the Mettur Dam where he will stay for two days, returning to Madras on the 11th instant and leaving the same night for Simla.

Mr. B. S. Kamat, a member of the Royal Commission of Agriculture left Poona on Thursday for Simla.

DEATH OF AN ADEN WORTHY

THE LATE KHAN BAHADUR SYED RUSTAMALI.

(From Our Corespondent.)

ADEN, Oct. 3.

With the deepest regret I announce the sudden death from heart failure of Khan Bahadur Syed Hustam Ali, retired Registrar, Judge and First Class Magistrate of Aden, which occurred at his residence at Crater on the 30th September at 4-15 p.m.

Khan Bahadur Syed Rustamali was born in Aden on the 29th March 1863 and received his education in the Government School at Aden. He acquired the knowledge of Arabic and Persian from his father Syed Wahad Ali who was a Regimental Munshi. He joined the Court at the tender age of 14, that is, on the 19th June 1877, as an Arabic Clerk, and by his devotion to his work and his efficiency attained the responsible positions of Registrar, Judge and First Class Magistrate.

Government were pleased to confer on him the title of Khan Bahadur in 1912. In the year 1915 he was sent to Basra as an Indian Political Officer, but unfortunately he could not stay in that place for a longer period than about two months and returned to Aden in August 1915 owing to an attack of jaundice. He resumed his work in Aden on the 25th September 1915. He retired on a well earned pension in 1920 after a meritorious record of 43 years' service.

He rendered invaluable service after his retirement by serving, at different times, as an Honorary Magistrate, Superintendent of Sheikh Othman, Member of the Executive Committee of the Aden Settle-

LATE K. B. SYED RUSTAMALI.

ment and Member of the Advisory Jail Committee. He also acted at various times as arbitrator in several important cases.

In 1902 he compiled a book entitled "A Popular Guide to Civil Courts", and in 1926 he wrote a very useful book entitled "Administration of Civil and Criminal Justice in Aden". He had in his hands another interesting volume which he proposed to name "My Life in Court", but which could not see the light of the day owing to his unexpected death.

Major B. R. Reilly, the acting Political Resident, Aden, issued a Notification in English and Arabic on the 1st instant for wide circulation in Aden and Sheikh Othman in which he expressed his deepest regret at the sudden death of Khan Bahadur and outlined the career of the deceased. He added that his death is a great loss to Aden, and will be widely regretted not only by his personal friends but by all who know the high value of his official work.

Khan Bahadur Syed Rustamali was the butwark of the Aden Judicial Department and the readiness with which he offered his services both to the rich and poor was highly admirable and unselfish.

A gloom was cast all over Aden when the news of his sudden death spread like wild fire, and the number of persons who attended the funeral procession was so large that an old resident of Aden told me that he never in his life saw such a huge gathering either in a marriage or funeral procession. The gathering, representative of Arabs, Christians, Hindus, Parsis, Bohras, Kutchis, Somalis Jews and others.

His sudden death will be regretted not only in Aden but in Bombay also, as he has several friends there likewise.

AGRICULTURAL SHOW

SPINNERS FROM SATYAGRAHA ASRAMA.

POONA, Oct. 7.

It is understood that Mahatma Gandhi will not personally attend the Presidency Agricultural Show but will send some trained spinners of the All-India Spinners Association to give a demonstration of Charkha-spinning, as a subsidiary occupation to the Agriculturists.—A. P.

JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.

During August last 39 joint stock companies were registered with a capital of Rs. 226 lakhs against 44 companies with a capital of 162 lakhs in the preceding month and 23 companies and Rs. 1,104 lakhs in August of last year. Sixteen companies with 140 lakhs capital went into liquidation. There was a net decrease of Rs. 77 lakhs in the authorised capital of joint stock companies in India in August last.

ALWAYS AILING—NEVER WELL.

The Secret of Their Weakness. What Pallid, Nervous Women Should Do To Get Strong.

Many women, mothers who have the care of children, girls at school or business who feel worn-out every night after the day's routine, and even society women who have an endless round of duties and little time for rest and relaxation, find that their colour fades, their nerves become easily irritable, and they seem going into a decline that it is very difficult to arrest and correct. The doctors may call this nervous debility or neurasthenia, or may ascribe it to an anaemic condition, but the symptoms are very much the same in the majority of cases.

There is usually pallor of the face and lips, a tendency towards shortness of breath, the patient notices that she tires more easily than formerly and there is often loss of appetite. She has back pains, headaches and other ills at intervals which are not natural to regular health. The remedy is to build up the blood, for only in this way can the natural colour be restored and the under-nourished nerves be revitalized.

If you have any or all of the symptoms do not allow yourself to get worse by neglect, for blood-poverty is the first step to serious, and often chronic, ill-health. Taken in time it can be speedily remedied; Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, with a world record extending over five and thirty years, have earned the gratitude of almost countless women—and men too—as a prompt restorative in such cases.

These Pills are unequalled for the treatment of even the most severe nervous disorders. As a tonic for the blood and nerves they are used everywhere with the greatest success, building up wasted bodies and bringing the glow of health to pale and sallow cheeks. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are made by machinery and contain no animal fats.

Your own druggist can supply you with Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, at Rs. 2 per bottle, Rs. 11 for 6 bottles. The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Singapore. But be sure to ask for and see that you get.

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To-day! Same boy 13 years ago.

Age 18. CYRIL D. COLSTON.

Age 5. Before Virol.

Age 5. After Virol.

Once a hopeless case

DOCTOR'S REPORT

3rd January, 1925

"In 1912 I made a report on the case of Cyril L. Colston, then of 13, Stoney Lane, Sparkbrook, Birmingham, as being a very striking example of the beneficial effects of VIROL in certain forms of malnutrition in children. Some rather remarkable photographs showing the boy 'before' and 'after' the addition of VIROL to his diet accompanied the report. Having regard to the very extraordinary condition of extreme emaciation shown in the 'before' photograph, it is of considerable interest to find that, at the age of 18, he is a normal healthy young adult, showing no trace of the period of strain to which his organism must have been subjected at the time of his illness at the age of 5.

An Extraordinary Recovery

"I enclose recent photographs for your inspection. It is to be noted that he is of average build and that his muscular system is well developed. He is mentally alert and his school life was quite normal. He gained several distinctions in athletics, and for one year held the swimming championship of his school. He is now engaged in the business of watchmaking, and is, I understand, a clever workman.

'Nothing less than a miracle'

"I need hardly say that his parents are highly delighted with the result, which they describe as nothing less than a miracle.

"From a medical point of view the case has been of considerable interest to me. I am fully satisfied that VIROL was the factor which enabled him as a child not only to turn the corner successfully in a very serious illness, but in subsequent years of development (during which he never ceased to take VIROL), enabled him to build up a healthy body and gave him a reserve of power and energy sufficient to compete successfully in athletics and to win a swimming championship." (*Signed*) ———, M.D.

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In 4 sizes of all Chemists and Stores

AIDS DIGESTION

MAHATMA GANDHI AND THE BIBLE

"Unity" of Chicago, edited by Mr. John Haynes Holmes, writes:—

Word comes from India that in the new National College, founded as part of the Non-Cooperation movement in opposition to Government schools and colleges, Mahatma Gandhi is giving a course on Saturday mornings on Christianity and the New Testament. Gandhi is a Hindu, but we know no man in all the world so well-fitted to teach the Christian religion. He knows this religion not merely as a doctrine and an ideal, but as a life. More truly than any other man since Tolstoi, he has lived the faith. In his great South African campaign, for example, he applied the pure idealism of Christian non-resistance to one of the most difficult political problems of our time, and demonstrated not only its beauty but its efficacy.

ESTABLISHING BOND OF UNITY.

OBJECTS OF WORLD MOSLEM CONFERENCE.

PATNA, Oct. 8.

Mr. Twafiq Bey Shariff, Secretary to the Motamar (World Moslem Congress) who is touring India with a view to following Islamic movements interviewed by the Associated Press regarding affairs in the Hedjaz said that the overstructures on the tombs were destroyed and not the tombs themselves. The mosques of Jin and Asakubais were destroyed by fanatic bedouins during war-time and Ibn Saud had ordered that they should be rebuilt. He was surprised that while people in other countries fought for their lives people here were fighting for dead people.

Explaining the objects of the World Moslem Congress he said that they desired to establish a bond of unity throughout the Moslem world and offer facilities for pilgrims. The result achieved by the Congress was that it had removed the misconception regarding their viewpoint in respect of Hedjaz affairs. Ibn Saud had three important things to do which Indian Mussalmans had not understood. The first was to do away with the tributes which the bedouins levitd on pilgrims and others, to help the Arabs to become agriculturists and lastly the most important work, to make one united Arabia.—A. P.

PUNITIVE POLICE IN PATUAKHALI

CALCUTTA, Oct. 7.

A Calcutta Gazette Extraordinary issued today publishes a proclamation appointing an additional police force in the Patuakhali municipal area in the Bakarganj district at the cost of the inhabitants as the area is in a disturbed and dangerous state.—A.P.

PANDIT MALAVIYA'S TOUR.

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 8.

Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya who was slightly indisposed is now better. He begins his second electioneering tour in the United Provinces on October 13 and his tour programme is as follows:—

Ballia October 13, Ghazipur 14, Mirzapur 15, (rest at Allahabad on the 16 and 17), Cawnpore 17, Jhansi 18, Muttra 19, Aligarh 20, Bareilly 21, Bijnor 22, Moradabad 23, Lucknow 24, Fyzabad 25, Basti 26 and Gorakhpur 27.—A. P.

TRIBUNE OFFICE SEARCHED.

LAHORE, Oct. 7.

The "Tribune" says that its office was searched for more than four hours by a Dera Ismail Khan Police Sub-Inspector who took away four manuscripts.—A. P.

CHITTAGONG MERCHANT'S SUIT FOR DAMAGES.

CALCUTTA, Oct. 8.

Kazi Abdul Bari Saudagar, a rich merchant of Chittagong, has instituted a suit for damages in the Subordinate Judge's Court, Chittagong, against the Secretary of State for India in Council, the Chairman of the Chittagong Municipality and Mr. Pathak Sub-Inspector of police, claiming Rs. 2,100 for alleged malicious and wrongful confinement of the plaintiff's person and carriage on the 24th of March on a distress warrant issued by the Municipality through the District Magistrate and served by the Sub-Inspector of Police to recover the license fee for his carriage.—A. P.

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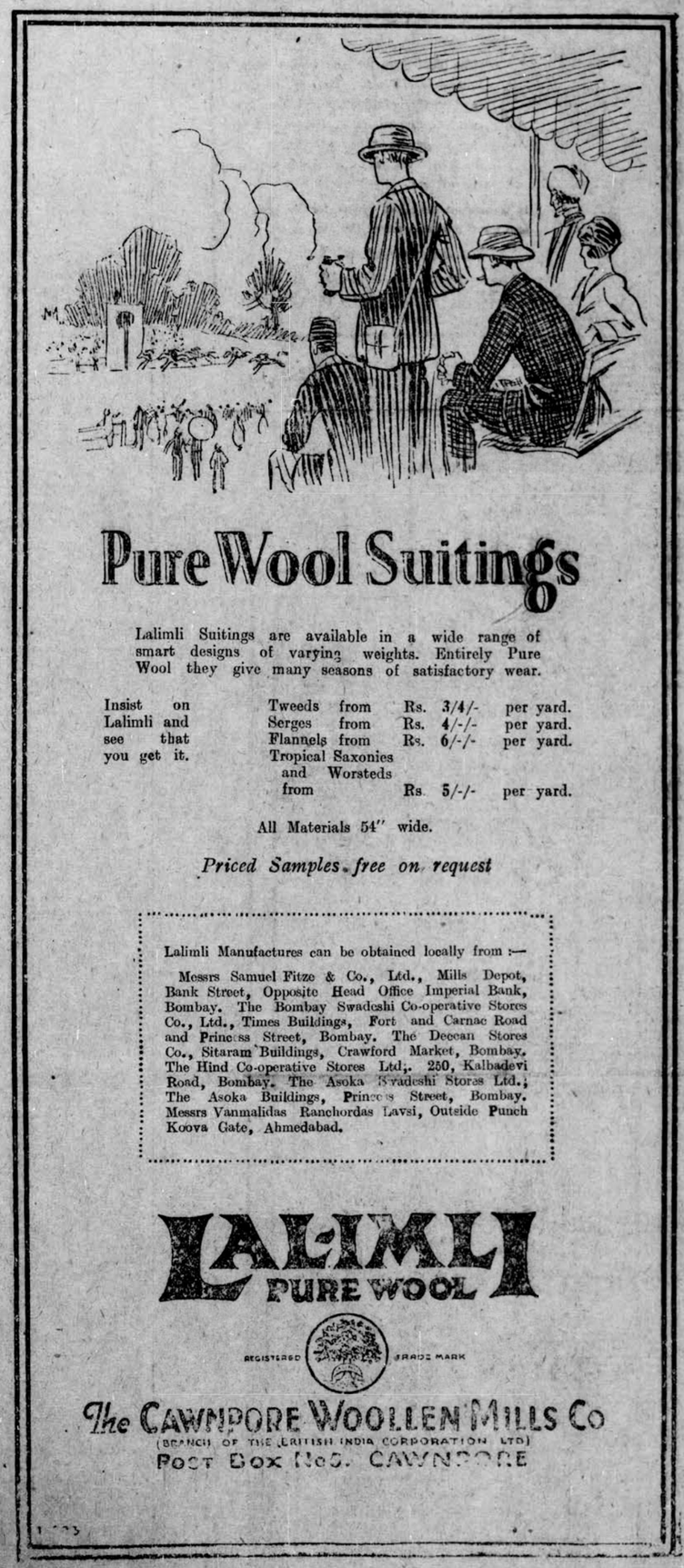

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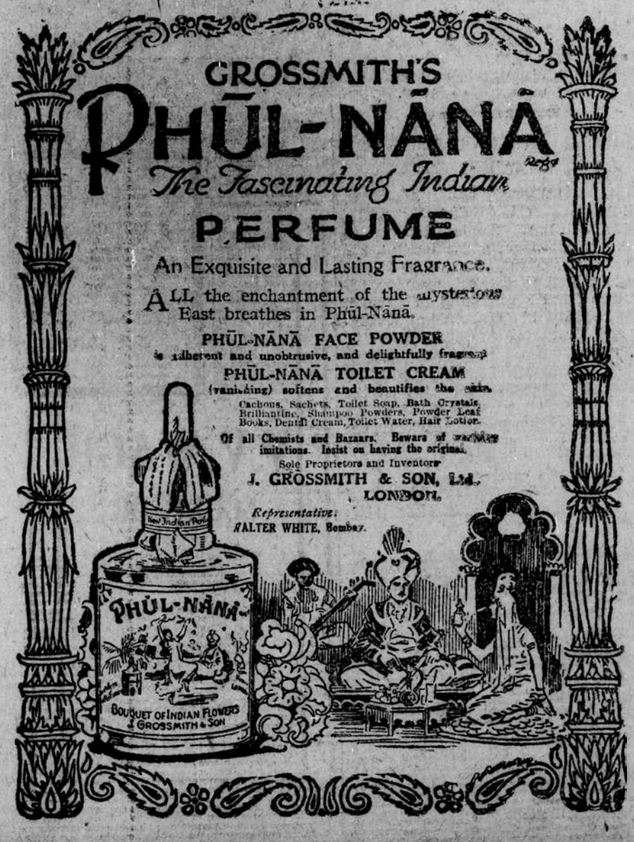
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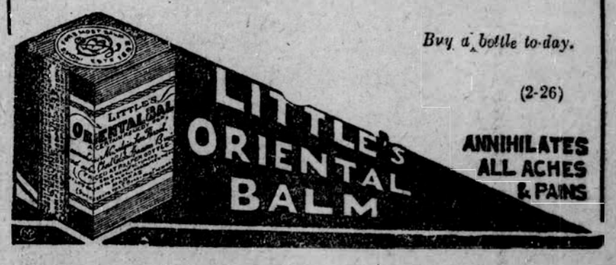

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